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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MERITS OF ANGOLAN SCHOOLS IN CUBA EXTOLLED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Article written in collaboration with Cuban Ministry of Education]

[Text] Few jobs are as inspiring as teaching, particularly when it is performed under the conditions offered in the basic secondary farm schools [ESBEC]. The work goes really well, in a useful and, above all, efficient manner.

The ESBEC's, as the Cubans call them, using the acronym for Basic Secondary Farm Schools, are educational centers of modern construction, built near the complexes for agricultural development, citrus, dairy, fruit and tobacco farming, etc.

The advantageous geographic location of these schools enable the students to perform various tasks around the center, in accordance with the revolutionary principle that conceives of education as the harmonious blend of work and study. This is one of the reasons why the ESBEC's have attracted the interest of old and young people alike. The other reason is the impressive basic material with which they are equipped.

Recently we talked with Gilberto Amaral Macedo, an Angolan teacher at the Agostinho Neto ESBEC on the Isle of Youth. He spoke of the importance of the teaching methods used there, which allows the students to gain an adequate understanding of the body of the teaching material. "This school has a rich material base; physics and chemistry laboratories and other classrooms are suitably equipped and the teachers use all this material correctly in their classes. The students here have a real opportunity to test in practice the theoretical knowledge they have acquired in the school, which makes full achievement of the educational goals possible."

The library, in constant use by students and teachers, has a phonograph, a tape recorder and a full range of books.

When required for the classes, particularly the physics, chemistry and biology classes, microscopes, test tubes, titrates, magnifying glasses, beakers, ammeters, thermometers, animal specimens and an extensive variety of materials are available in the laboratories and are used by the 378 students in the most

natural way in the world. Both the students and the 45 teachers participate in the educational labor in the fields. They cut, saw and split [wood], and, in addition to learning to handle the equipment, they learn work safety and health standards.

The eight black and white and two color television sets distributed through the dormitories and the school's theater serve to provide recreation and entertainment for the young people, and the broad range of sports equipment and facilities enable the students to develop physically through the most varied sports: soccer, volleyball, basketball, field and track.

Since 1977, when the school first opened its doors to the Angolan youths, many students have passed through that center. Some of them are now studying in the training centers in the capital and other Cuban provinces. The 42 students now in the 10th grade and 336 new ones will soon begin learning a profession or trade. The time will pass, and before long they will all be qualified workers, useful to their country and the revolution, fully trained, and with a solid education acquired by combining theory and practice, made possible by the broad material base for study provided by the ESBEC's.

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CSO: 4742/361

UNTA MEETING ENDS; PRODUCTION FACTORS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The 10th regular meeting of the Central Council of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] began in Malanje on 20 July under the leadership of its secretary general, Pascoal Luvualu, member of the party Political Bureau, and ended yesterday with a ceremony presided over by Manuel Antonio, acting coordinator of the Malanje Provincial Party Committee. At the end of the proceedings, the participants concluded that the plan of activity developed during the first half of this year had been satisfactorily implemented and that the pilot experiment with the Economy Campaign had been positive; it was recommended that it be implemented throughout the country, giving priority to the strategic enterprises.

Regarding the establishment of the new wage scale, the participants concluded that the possibility of an increase [in productivity] does not depend solely on increasing the motivation of the workers, but also on technical-material factors. Thus, no significant increase in production is foreseen at short range as a result of the wage increase, particularly if the worker's wage does not translate into greater purchasing power, if the essential organization of the work is lacking, if there is no tie between wages and output and if the guidelines of the First Extraordinary Party Congress giving priority to basic working conditions have not been applied.

Taking part in the 10th regular meeting of the UNTA Central Council were Carlos Gomes, director of the party's Central Committee Department for Support to Mass and Social Organizations, members of the UNTA General Secretariat, UNTA provincial secretaries, national directors of UNTA departments, national first secretaries of the unions by sector of activity and vanguard workers.

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CSO: 4742/361

SMUGGLING IN ZAIRE BORDER AREA LAMENTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] Malanje--The poor distribution of goods and the lack of control are behind the continuing speculation and profiteering observed in Malanje and Uige provinces.

An unidentified individual was recently arrested by People's Police agents while he was engaged in the illegal sale of a huge amount of sugar, at 40,000 kwanzas a sack, in Kizanga district on the outskirts of the city of Malanje.

A second merchant was arrested in Damba Municipio (Uige Province), in possession of 287 tons of powdered milk, which he was selling for 5,000 kwanzas a tin. According to police sources in Uige, it is current practice in the region to sell milk on the border with the Republic of Zaire, in exchange for radios and other appliances.

The clandestine trade on the border with Zaire has increased substantially in recent years in Cabinda, Malanje, Uige, Zaire and Lunda-Norte provinces. This type of activity, punishable by law, can only be conducted with the collusion of some individuals in the Security and Defense forces at the border posts, who are easily bought off with goods that are hard to come by on the Angolan market.

Paradoxically, whereas essential products are scarce in the shops and commercial establishments of the state, the parallel channels offer a little of everything for sale.

It is strange that in Malanje and Uige provinces, sugar and other products are frequently for sale at times when virtually all the markets of the Domestic Trade Ministry do not have them for sale to the public.

By way of example, we might add that, whereas a 50-kilogram sack of sugar is sold in Malanje at the speculative price of 40,000 kwanzas, in neighboring Uige it costs 60,000 kwanzas. Another case in point is dried fish, which disappeared long ago from the markets in Malanje but which is plentiful on the streets of the city of Uige at 12,000 kwanzas per crate.

In short, we could offer many examples to illustrate this sad reality, which must be put to a stop.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MEDALS AWARDED--In a ceremony yesterday in the great hall of the Luanda Provincial Commissariat, medals were presented to leaders of our party who are members of the Arrangement Committee for the commemoration of the 1300th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The commemorative medals, inscribed "Bulgaria, 1300 Years," were presented on behalf of the Bulgarian Council of State by Bojan Mihailov, Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, to comrades Ambrosio Lukoki, of the Political Bureau of the party, and to Afonso Van Dunem (Mbinda), Ruth Neto and Antonio Jacinto, all members of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 82 p 2] 6362

COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS SWORN IN--Luanda, 20 Aug (ANGOP)--Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning at the Futungo de Belas in Luanda, presided over the swearing in ceremony of new provincial commissioners for Cabinda, Huambo, Kuando-Kubango, Luanda north and Zaire; respectively, Armando Demeo, Ernesto Dos Santos, Francisco Tuta Jelim Paim and Jorge Barros Tchimpuati. Also included in the swearing in ceremony were the following deputy provincial commissioners: Lucio Amaral (Huambo Province), Francisco Ramos Da Cruz (Benguela) and Walter Luis Vieigas (Huila). The president also received the oath of allegiance from the new ambassadors to Portugal and Sweden; namely, Fernando Franca Van-Dunen and Garcia Vaz Contreiras. Present at the ceremony were Evaristo Kimba, minister of provincial coordination; Paulo Jorge, foreign minister; and Carlos Fernandes, secretary to the presidency for foreign relations. [Text] [AB221059 Luanda ANGOP in French 1042 GMT 22 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1333

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Kifle Djote in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

In an editorial comment, *Serto Ader*, organ of COPWE Central Committee, stresses the importance of waging a cultural revolution as an essential condition for the success of socialist transformation.

Under the headline, "Moulding the new Man", the paper says the objective of a cultural revolution is to build a new culture on the basis of equality and collective prosperity of the people by totally doing away with the outmoded culture of ruling circles which was based on exploitation of man by man.

The proper utilization of science and technology for the benefit and welfare of the working people and the ability to direct educational purposes towards the enhancement of their creative potentials are regarded as the symptoms for the realization of the objectives of a cultural revolution, the paper points out.

In connection with the objective reality in our country *Serto Ader* stresses that favourable conditions have now been created for the working people to construct a new socialist

culture, thanks, in the main, to the series of revolutionary proclamations that have abolished the retrogressive feudo-capitalist production relations and effected the launching of the National Literacy Campaign.

The opening of the stage for the constant development of arts and literature is, of course, a major breakthrough in our cultural development endeavours while the holding of the Arts Development Seminar in a few days, is yet to give a qualitative development for our efforts of cultural development, the paper adds. The seminar is jointly organized by the Ministry of Culture and the Addis Ababa University under the directives provided by COPWE.

Writing in connection with the 19th Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity which adjourned its deliberations due to lack of the required quorum, the Arabic weekly *Al Alem* strongly hit out against the attempts of the enemies of Africa and imperialist quarters for exaggerating the adjournment of the meeting as a failure. Pointing out that this was the

first time that an OAU Summit had adjourned its regular Summit due to lack of quorum, the paper calls on the peoples of Africa and the OAU to make yet more concerted efforts and be able to resolve the issue.

The United Position

The paper praises the united position of the African leaders who gathered in the Libyan capital of Tripoli to have worked out a plan under which the 19th OAU Summit would be held within three months to find solutions for current problems facing the organization. The plan was endorsed on the proposal of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam for the setting up of a contact group comprising the heads of state of Tanzania, Zambia, Libya, Mali and the Congo to arrange for the convening of the Summit.

Writing on the same subject, the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, says the united stand taken by the African leaders to convene another meeting as soon as possible attests to the dedication of progressive African leaders to the cause of African unity and their commitment to preserve the honour of the African peoples. Moreover, the endorsement by the African leaders of the proposal submitted by our revolutionary leader for the setting up of a contact group to convene the Summit within three months is a further evidence of Socialist Ethiopia's abiding faith in the principles of the OAU charter, once again bringing to the fore the important role which our country plays in the affairs of the Organization, *Zemen* observes.

The Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, devoted its editorial comment to the significance of the ongoing revolutionary undertaking to set up workers' control committees at the regional levels.

Pointing out that the task of establishing people's control committees for Addis Ababa has now been completed, the paper praises the enthusiastic participation of the residents of Addis Ababa in this task. The paper notes that the establishment of people's control committees is a major step forward in the task of socialist construction, and calls on the broad masses to set up control committees at the regional level.

Eliminating Exploitative Tendencies

The Amharic weekly stresses that the revolutionary proclamation which provides for the establishment of people's control committees at all levels is designed to nip in the bud any remaining traits of exploitative tendencies and to hasten socialist transformation by stamping out corruption and wastefulness of public property and national resources.

The realization of our objective to construct the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia, in general, and of our efforts to enhance production efficiency and increase productivity as well as to maintain work discipline in particular are largely dependent on our ability to implement the objectives of the provisions of the proclamation on setting up of people's control, *Yezareitu* adds.

In that respect, the active involvement of the working people in the task of establishing workers' control committees is crucial for the effective realization of our revolutionary objective to build a society wherein justice, equality and democracy prevail.

On other topics of interest, the Oromigna weekly, *Berrissa*, reiterates the decisive role of agricultural development in our endeavours to ensure the welfare of the working people.

Experiences of leading socialist countries shows that the expansion of agricultural producers' cooperatives and the application of modern means of farming are the essential pre-conditions for achieving increased agricultural productivity, the paper points out. It urges the exertion of further efforts in this direction to ensure a steady development in agricultural productivity.

CSO: 4700/1821

WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY OF ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10, 11 Aug 82

[Article by Kifle M. Zerom]

[10 Aug 82 pp 2, 4]

[Text]

The forest resource of Ethiopia is composed of natural and man-made forests, the former having a predominant share of the total. However, although, relatively speaking, there is a rough or approximate estimate of the area covered by the man-made or plantation forests, the figures frequently quoted for natural forests covered land mass are highly unreliable. This unfortunate situation results from the out-dated and extensive nature of the surveys so far carried out.

Nowadays the forest covered land mass is estimated at about 4.3 million ha or about 3.5% of the total land area (i.e about 122.2 million ha) of the country. As compared to estimates given for same some hundred years ago, that is, about 40% or 48.9 million ha, the current situation is quite alarming. This serious situation is foreseen to further worsen as a result of the high rate of deforestation (estimated at about 200,000 ha per year) that is currently taking place, which rate is calculated, unless corrective measures are taken on time, to deplete the current forest resources of the country within 20 years.

Aware of the alarming rate of forest resource depletion of the country and its apparent many negative repercussions (wind and flood erosion, ecology disturbance, wild animals and birds extinction) on the development of the country, the Government of Socialist Ethiopia has given top priority to the conservation and development, and particularly the rational utilization of the forest resources including reforestation and afforestation, through the involvement and participation of the concerned government and mass organizations. The level of awareness of the grave nature of the forest resource depletion and the top priority it deserves in the country's development programme has been once again underscored during the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE (February 1981).

The indigenous trees of Ethiopia are said to be composed of some 200 sub-tropical species out of which about 10 only are widely used in the wood and wood products industry. They are commonly grouped under four categories:- conifers, merchant-

ible hardwoods, potentially usable hardwoods, and other species.

Out of these species the first two are of primary interest. Whereas conifers consist of *Podocearpus Gracilior* (*Zigba*) and *Juniperous Procera* (*Tid*), merchantable hardwoods are composed of *Aningeria Adolfriederici* (*Kerero*), *Apodytes Dimidiata* (*Donka* or *Yalaka*), *Cordia Abyssinica* (*Wanza*), *Croton Macrostachys* (*Bisana*), *Ekebergia Capensis* (*Sombo*), *Hagenia Abyssinica* (*Koso*), *Olea Spp* (*Weira*), *Polyscias Fulva* (*Zingero Wenber*), *Syzygium Guineense* (*Dokima*), *Albizia Spp* (*Sasa*).

Most of the forest areas are located in the southwestern and southeastern part of the country. It is estimated that there are roughly about 2,345,000 ha of closed forests in these areas with about 20% broad leaved and about 20% only accessible.

It is also estimated that there are about 400,000 ha of scattered forests and about 28 million ha of open savannah type woodlands dominated by *Acacia* trees. The latter are used for grazing and agricultural cultivation. The *Acacia* trees are the common source of fuelwood for the countryside and charcoal for the urban centres. The bamboo stand cover which is mainly found in the west of the country is estimated at about 450,000 ha.

Man-made or plantation forest of the country is composed of exotic and indigenous species. The exotic species include *Eucalyptus Globulus* (*Bahr Zaf*), *Cupressus Lusitanica* (*Yeferenj Tid*), and *Pinus Patula* (*Patula*). The indigenous species on the other hand include *Juniperous Cordia* (*Tid*) and *Hygenia* (*Kosso*).

The plantation forest coverage has been recently estimated to be about 400,000 ha. These plantations are found in many parts of the country with about 80,000 ha in major urban centres. They are owned by the government and peasant associations and are mainly used for soil protection and timber production for fuel, house construction and industrial processing such as particle board, fibre board and impregnated poles.

Mention must be made at this juncture that fuelwood accounts for the bulk of wood consumption in Ethiopia, with a usage of about 20 million cubic metres and 150,000 tons of fuelwood and charcoal respectively per annum.

Wood Products Industry

At present wood and wood products processing activity is being carried out by public as well as private organizations.

The public or government organizations include the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, Education, Construction, Transport and Communications, Mines and Interior (Prisons Administration). However, whereas those under the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry are organized on a commercial basis, those under the rest mainly cater for the internal requirements of their respective Ministries. Hence reference to public establishments in the wood and wood products industry is limited to the former two Ministries' activities.

At present the industry is composed of 73 establishments with 10 and more workers each and power driven equipment. Out of these 33 are run by the Government. Although there is no accurate data as to the

number and turnover of smaller establishments (with less than 10 workers) according to HASIDA's (Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries Development Agency) latest surveys (1979 and 1980) they number about 180.

The establishments under the Ministry of Agriculture are run by its autonomous organ, that is, the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Authority (FWCDA). The majority of the establishments currently run by FWCDA are sawmills (19) with the remaining (2) being joineries and small scale furniture activities. The Forest Products Marketing and Processing Corporation is entrusted with their administration.

On the other hand those establishments coming under the Ministry of Industry — that is, those under the Ethiopian Woodworks Corporation — comprise 10 enterprises including sawmilling (5) and wood based panels (plywood, particle board and fiberboard), joinery and furniture manufacture.

The total production of the industry is estimated at about 40 million Birr with a value added at market price of about 21 million Birr.

The capacity of the sawmills currently in operation is estimated at about 220,000 cubic metres of logs per annum. However their actual log consumption does not exceed 150,000 cubic metres of logs in line with the rational utilization of forest resources policy of the Government.

The majority of them have been in operation for more than 20-30 years and were already old or second hand when they were installed. They are also dispersed and often still located far from the current forest resource areas. These negative factors coupled with the absence of saw-

doctoring capability has made their production level low.

The low performance of the sawmills and the need for the economic use of the scarce forest resource has thus called for the critical examination of the sawmilling activity in the country including, among others, of closing down some of them, introduction of an efficient maintenance system and saw-doctoring and the consideration of installing new or modern mills at strategic forest sites.

Plywood is currently being produced in the country by the Ethiopian Enterprises (Plywood) Factory's branch plants located at Jimma and Addis Ababa. Although the original production capacity of these plants is said to have been about 6,000 cubic metres per annum, their present production, including the seat and back produced by the Addis Ababa plant, is about 2,600 cubic metres only due to a number of drawbacks including obsolete machinery, frequent mechanical breakdown, periodic shortage of logs and lack of skilled manpower. Such drawbacks, however, are more persistent at the Addis Ababa plant. Consequently a study regarding its rehabilitation and relocation has been prepared. The project study recommends the erection of a peeling lathe in Sigmo (Illubabor Administrative Region) area which is rich in the preferred species and the integration of the subsequent stages in plywood production (i.e. drying, pressing etc.) with that already existing in Jimma. Total investment cost of the project is estimated at about Birr 9.5 million. The incremental output foreseen is about 3,500 cubic metres or 3.6 million Birr per annum.

Particle board is produced by ECA-FCO (Ethiopian Chipwood and Fur-

niture Company). The annual output is about 4,800 cubic metres composed of different thicknesses. The particle board is partly transferred to the prefab department of the plant and partly sold to outside clients or organizations engaged in construction and manufacture of furniture. Although the plant was erected in 1963 and that is about 20 years old, regular maintenance has kept it still in good running condition.

Hard and soft board are currently being produced at ETHARSO. The original capacity of ETHARSO was five tons/day. This was subsequently stepped up to 10.5 tons in 1970. At the present moment, however, its feasible practical capacity is estimated at about 8.5 tons/day or 2,300 tons/year. Its reduced efficiency and the frequent mechanical breakdown it is faced with has made it an uneconomic plant to run. Consequently it is planned to conduct a study in order to determine its future.

A case study on the use of wood and other residues for compressed

board has been recently conducted through FAO. The study has revealed that Ethiopia possesses ample quantities of straw, wood and other residues for industrial precessing. Trials so far made with straw and *senbelet* grass have proved to be satisfactory. Further trials are expected to be completed within short in the U.S. However the economic aspect of the study has not yet started.

The need for the rational utilization of the country's dwindling forest resource has also brought forward for serious consideration the question of erecting a cement bonded particle board plant. This product is envisaged to replace partly — if not completely — the current usage of particle board in the manufacture of prefabs and other buildings and release it for use in furniture plants, which apparently will need increasingly to depend on it as a result of the limited availability of solid wood. The cement bonded particle board plant project includes a system designed modular element construction unit.

[11 Aug 82 pp 3-4]

[Text]

The two major plants current engaged in the production of carpentry and building components are ECAFCO and Wanze Woodworks. Whereas the former specializes in particle board prefab construction, the latter's activity includes limited scale construction of wooden houses. ECAFCO's prefab department's capacity is estimated to be more than 11,000m² of floor area per annum.

Joinery products are produced in fairly large quantities in Wanze Woodworks and the two joineries under the Forest Products Marketing and Processing Corporation of FaWCDA. The combined annual production of these plants is estimated at about Birr 5 million.

Major furniture manufacture in the country takes place within the

six plants under the Ethiopian Wood-works Corporation.

The range of furniture manufactured by these plants includes household, office, school and hospital furniture. Their annual combined output is calculated to amount to about Birr 10 million.

Owing to their historical development, the plants' lack much of what is desirable to cope with the increasing demand for furniture in the country. Accordingly a study is underway leading to the rationalization of the plants. For the same valid reasons, the study also covers the joinery activities mentioned above.

Overall domestic demand for the products of the industry during the last few years has been marked by sustained increase. The main factor contributing to this trend is the socio-economic development campaign taking place in the country. As a result the gap between demand and supply has kept on widening.

The "apparent" demand of the country for the industry's products is

Foreign Market

Ethiopia has very little experience in the export marketing of the industry's products. Efforts so far are limited to occasional contacts with potential customers and participation in the

BASIC DATA REGARDING WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY OF ETHIOPIA

UNIT	1977/78	1978/79			1979/80					
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Number of establishments	No	11	66	77	17	60	77	23	45	68
Gross value of production	'000	15834	11090	26924	22482	13824	36206	23245	13691	36936
As % of manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.2	-	-	1.8
Value added (market price)	'000	9347	5958	13310	10821	6484	17305	13061	6399	19460
Value added (factory cost)	'000	8616	5481	13997	9912	5687	15599	11681	5449	17130
Number of persons engaged	No	1409	3084	4439	2419	2907	5326	3042	2252	5296
As % of manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	6.9	-	-	6.9
Total labour cost	'000	3154	3674	7128	4937	4126	9113	6403	3713	10116
As % of manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	5.8	-	-	5.9
Fixed assets	'000	3611	2670	6286	4052	2853	6905	8342	2533	10876
As % of manufacturing Industry	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	1.9	-	-	2.9

Source: Central Statistical Office - Statistical Bulletin on "Results of the Survey of Manufacturing Industry"

All African Trade Fair in Khartoum. Consequently export sales of Ethiopian wood and products are very small amounting to about Birr 1 million (or about 0.15% of total exports) per annum.

The advantage which the country has in its strategic location vis-a-vis the rich markets of the Gulf has not yet been exploited to the extent that it could. This fact thus calls for a serious examination of this potential through the rational utilization of domestic resources in the field and deploying maximum efforts for a sustained penetration in these markets.

The main features of the Wood and Wood Products' Industry in Ethiopia and constraints currently inhibiting its development could be briefly summarized as follows.

- The forest resource of the country has been subject to an alarming rate of depletion during the last few decades resulting in the present small allocation of logs for primary wood processing.
- The Government has given top priority to the conservation and development of the forest resources of the country. This implies need for substantial financial allocation and specialized know-how.

Although the indigenous trees of Ethiopia are said to be composed of some 200 sub-tropical species, about 10 only are used in the industry. Consequently these species are fast

depleting. Less popular species deserve special attention since they will have to be used in large quantities in the future. This in turn calls for the strengthening of research on these species with special emphasis on grouping together species which have characteristics sufficiently similar to be treated as one.

- The large amount of forest residues and abundant variety of straw and grass available in the country has been the subject of a recent FAO preliminary technical study which is expected to be further improved upon and supplemented by an in depth analysis on its economic viability aspect.

— Wood Processing

- The majority of the plants in the industry are very old. Consequently their machinery and pieces of equipment are obsolete and subject to frequent mechanical breakdown. In the majority of cases they do not also have sufficient maintenance facilities; the saw-doctoring need is particularly acute.
- The supposedly "abundant" raw material resource of the industry, i.e. wood, is in reality quite "scarce" at present. Yet the waste involved with respect to this "scarce" resource is very high and its economic usage very low. Hence the establishment of plants depending on relatively small volume of wood (e.g. cement bonded particle board) need to be considered.
- As it is quite common in similar activities the industry suffers from a shortage of skilled manpower.

- The production quality of the industry, especially probab and furniture, is considered to be relatively high, according to experts in this field. Nonetheless there is also a general feeling that there is still room left for further improvement especially for a country aiming at penetrating rich foreign markets where a wide variety of quality furniture is in abundance.
- The poor plant layout, obsolete machinery and equipment and low installed capacities of the plants in the industry are serious bottlenecks that need to be overcome in order to keep up with the continuously growing domestic demand and to produce surplus for export sales.
- In depth and up-to-date analysis regarding the domestic market for the products of the industry are lacking.
- Standardization of the industry's product has to be further strengthened.
- As far as international marketing is concerned, the efforts so far exerted in promoting Ethiopian products of the industry are exceptionally low. Accordingly this is an area which should be given special attention so as to take advantage of the strategic position of the country.

CSO: 4700/1821

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION RECEIVED--A three-member delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea has left Addis Ababa after a brief visit and talks on bilateral relations. While in Addis Ababa, the Kampuchean delegation, led by Comrade Kong Korn, the deputy foreign minister, was received by Comrade Dr Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia] Central Committee member. Comrade Dr Felleke expressed Ethiopia's solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean delegation handed a message from the Kampuchean leader Comrade Heng Samrin, to Comrade Felleke, which was addressed to Comrade Mengistu Haile Marian. [Text] [EA232014 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 23 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1829

AIR FORCE OFFICER TESTIFIES IN TANZANIAN COURT

EA241420 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam--A senior pilot of the now disbanded Kenya Air Force (KAF) today said he and another KAF major were forced at gunpoint to fly an aircraft to Tanzania early this month.

Maj Nick Ole Leshani told Chief Resident Magistrate Goodwill Korosso that it was one of the most daring flights in his life, since he did not have a qualified navigator nor any navigational aids to guide him to fly to the destination where those kidnapping him and Maj William Jack Marende wanted the KAF aircraft to land.

Maj Leshani said he had 11 years' experience as an army transport pilot. He was giving evidence in an extradition case against KAF Senior Sgt Pancras Oteyo Okumu and Senior Pvt Ezekiah Ochuka, who are wanted back in Kenya to stand trial on charges of kidnapping the two senior officers.

Sgt Okumu and Pvt Ochuka are alleged to have kidnapped Majors Leshani and Marende, forcing them to fly them to Tanzania on 1 August without their consent.

The Kenyan warrant of extradition has already been endorsed by a court here and the case is being heard to determine whether there is strong evidence to warrant their repatriation to Kenya to be charged with a criminal offence.
[passage omitted]

Leshani said he had been summoned from his house at the KAF quarters in Eastleigh at about 11 a.m. on 1 August and that he and four other officers were ordered to lie down near the operations centre at the KAF base. He identified the four as Lt Col Kiluta, Maj Mbaka, Lt Odhiambo and Maj Marende.
[passage omitted]

Maj Leshani said the kidnappers had earlier told him that they wanted him to fly them to Nanyuki.

He said the instructions were changed after they got into the buffalo 210 aircraft. Immediately after I locked the aircraft, I heard Maj Marende receiving instructions from Pvt Ochuka to fly to Tanzania, he said.

He said he took off from the Eastleigh base without knowing the precise direction to follow as he did not have a map.

He said he flew blindly until after he was five miles inside Tanzania, east of Namanga, when a passing Swiss airliner gave him the frequency beacons that helped him reach Dar es Salaam airport. [passage omitted]

Asked about the role played by Maj Marendre during the flight, Leshani said Marendre was mostly used to small training planes, but helped him level up the airport when it was airborne, he added. He said the flight to Tanzania, was daring and dangerous because a buffalo plane required at least three people--a captain, copilot and navigator--to fly it.

Earlier he told the court his primary responsibility after he got into the aircraft was to ensure the security of the plane and the safety of the crew. For this reason, he said, Dar es Salaam was to him a safer airport as he did not have a clearance permit to fly into Tanzania.

Cross examined by the defence lawyer Maj Leshani denied he had prior knowledge of a military uprising in Kenya when he arrived at the communications operation centre at the Eastleigh air force base.

He admitted, however, that he saw a few soldiers armed with weapons at the base but that it did not make him suspect there was something unusual in the country.

Responding to another question by the defence lawyer, Mr Uzanda, Maj Leshani said there was slightly over 50 armed soldiers at the base and that he remembered to have heard a few shots around the base.

At this point, the senior state attorney, Mr Mwipopo, objected to the line of approach, saying the defence was trying to turn the extradition case into a political one.

But the objection was overruled by the magistrate, who said the question was relevant to enable the court to deduce evidence to enable him to decide whether or not the accused had committed a criminal offence.

The cross examination resumes today.

CSO: 4700/1831

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES' FAILURE TO DETECT COUP QUERIED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Whole Truth Must Come Out"]

[Text]

THE suggestion by Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning Minister, G.G. Kariuki, that the trial of the Kenya Air Force rebels involved in the recent coup attempt should be open to the public is one of the most bold and refreshing statements to come out of a Government Minister since the events of August 1.

Making the trial public would most likely eliminate the possibility or suspicions of any sort of cover-up or attempts at only half-hearted investigations and assure the people of this country that not only those who took part in the coup attempt, but also those who might have been involved in financing and masterminding it, will be unearthed and given the punishment they deserve.

The call by Mr. Kariuki should be welcomed both by the Government and the public. It is good for all of us.

The events of August 1 have created serious misgivings in the minds of many wananchi about the integrity of their national security. Such misgivings can only be removed if wananchi are taken into the confidence of the Government's investigative machinery and if all the facts are laid bare to enable them to judge for themselves.

We are well aware that it is not always advisable for trials involving matters of state security to be made open to members of the public. However, such an argument can only be valid, in our opinion, if the public was not, in the first place, privy to the state of insecurity the cause of which is being investigated. In the case of the abortive coup, wananchi were made publicly and rudely aware of a breakdown in our national security on a massive scale. Their confidence can now only be fully restored by a public trial of the rebels and those behind them, if any.

One of the most worrying aspects of the coup attempt is the fact that it involved not just one, but all the country's major Air Force bases —

Embakasi, Eastleigh and Nanyuki — giving rise to fears that there was more to it than just the action of a misguided few acting on the spur of the moment and seeking the support of their other colleagues only at the last minute.

Mr. Kariuki, for example, made the startling revelation that some of the rebels were seen driving in a convoy all the way from Nanyuki to Nairobi — a distance of 120 miles — on the afternoon of the day before the coup attempt. It is perhaps not unreasonable to assume that the rebels were also moving arms and ammunition in preparation for the coup attempt later that night.

Other leaders have talked of other people being involved in the coup attempt. During the loyalty demonstrations in Nairobi last Wednesday, Nominated MP Mulu Mutisya, for example, appealed to the Cabinet to find out who were behind the attempted coup. "There were some big people who were behind it for no child can do something without the father's knowledge", he said.

Even more startling, perhaps, is the fact that the coup attempt was conceived and executed apparently without the knowledge of at least one or two of those charged with the task of ensuring the country's security.

It is indeed tragic to come to the conclusion that the arrangements for the ill-fated coup attempt were made without the knowledge of at least some of those charged with the operation of the country's intelligence network. If that is true it is a very serious failure on the part of our intelligence services.

Be that as it may. We believe that if the truth is to be laid bare, any suspected individuals, however senior or influential, should be excluded from the exercise of determining who may have been behind the coup attempt since such individuals could attempt to cover up or sabotage the investigations.

Something went drastically wrong within the body politic on August 1. It should not be swept under the carpet. It must be brought out into the open. Only then can we begin to do something about it to make sure it doesn't happen again.

CSO: 4700/1823

READERS REACT VARIOUSLY TO COUP ATTEMPT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

PERHAPS we, Kenyans, have lived in peace for such a long time that we have almost taken this situation for granted.

Now, following the tragic events of August 1, when KAF rebels abortively attempted to take over the Government, there seems to be a strong case for the establishment of a people's militia to protect the nation in times of national danger. Our people should be trained in the art of war just as they are drilled in the art of peace and liberty.

There is much truth in the adage: "If you want peace prepare for war". I, therefore, suggest that the training of our youth in military skill should be institutionalised. All Kenyans should be enlisted in military service for a satisfactory period after being secondary school education.

How I wished I could hold a gun on that Sunday and fight alongside our heroes who shed their blood to liberate our people from the plunderers of our land!

**Githinji wa Chege,
Nairobi.**

THE attempted military takeover by rebel KAF officers and the subsequent chaos, bloodshed, lawlessness and looting is a grim reminder of the terror and anarchy that could be unleashed in this country in the event of a successful coup.

That the rebels' success was shortlived is not only a sign of loyalty the Kenya Army, Navy, General Service Unit, Police and Administration Police have in President Moi, wananchi and their country, but it is also a sign that God is with Kenya.

I wonder what these greedy power-seekers wanted which is not provided to them. They get free food, clothes, big salaries houses and all allowances.

I believe there was a super-power behind the rebels, either within or outside our republic. The hooligans should not go scot-free. The ring-leaders should also be made known to the public.

**Davies ole Koyiaki,
Nakuru.**

AS was evident in the streets of Nairobi, wanton destruction of property and looting showed the progress that has taken this country 19 years to achieve would have been destroyed had the coup succeeded.

**Abubakar Kiplangat,
Limuru.**

CONGRATULATIONS to our Nyayo forces for their quick action in suppressing rebel elements of the Kenya Air Force. To add insult to injury, the University of Nairobi students collaborated with the dissidents.

The rebels should be mercilessly punished.

**Reuben Oita,
Nairobi.**

MY tears are now over, and it is with joy I write this letter. The wananchi of Kenya can once again breath with relief and plenty of gratitude to our loyal forces who put down KAF rebellion.

I pray and hope this was the last rebellion in Kenya. This should be a lesson to those power-hungry hyenas, and a piece of education to the peace-loving wananchi.

We have seen exactly what kind of government the rebels would have given us had they succeeded: A government of looting, stealing, killing and raping.

Where on earth can we find a successful and acceptable military government? What chances did these hyenas have of forming a military government that is unlike those we already know?

**S.A. Muthamia,
Nakuru.**

NO one can deny the fact that destruction by KAF rebels was aimed at the Asians. What assurance is the Government going to give these people (Asians) that this will never be repeated? The Asians are an

integral part of the Kenyan society, and they and their property should be protected. Who is going to compensate them? Insurance companies are busy showing everyone all those hidden clauses in their insurance policies.

**Madhu Shah,
Nairobi.**

THE abortive coup attempt dismayed all wananchi except in a few places, such as, Kisumu where some rejoiced.

**Barasa wa Mukonyi,
Malava.**

YOUR editorial on looted property (*Daily Nation*, August 10) hit the nail on the head.

I agree that the police in their search for looted property are being unfair to some people by taking their personal belongings just because they look too good for the owners.

**J.N. Mwaura,
Nairobi.**

FOR the few hours we were under the Air Force rule (the rebels claimed so) we saw the true colour of military rule. It was red — bloody red!

It's high time our leaders and wananchi thought more deeply about what happened in the dawn of August 1.

**"Peace Lover,"
Mombasa.**

CSO: 4700/1823

FIGURING OUT COUP COST

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Kamau Kaniaru]

[Text]

ASSESSING the exact cost of the damage and loss of property arising from the coup present formidable problems.

There is little available information to go by in spite of the harrowing spectacle of looted shops in Nairobi; their protective grilles torn away from concrete foundations and shop interiors laid bare of merchandise.

Estimates of the damage and loss suffered vary considerably.

A Nairobi economist, Mr. Shailesh Adalja has offered a figure in the region of Sh. 1,800 million.

The executive director of the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), Mr. Peter Waweru said any estimates above Sh. 300 million were grossly exaggerated. The cumulative loss was certainly not Sh. 500 million, he said.

On the same day, President Moi obviously quoting his economists, was telling the Kanu Parliamentary Group meeting that property estimated at Sh. 1,200 million had been lost during the looting orgy.

The absence of figures from insurance companies leave the public with little else to go by. It would have been interesting to know how much insurance com-

panies would have had to pay in compensation to owners of damaged and looted properties.

Fortunately for them, and unfortunately for everybody else, insurance companies have learnt over the years to disclaim liability for compensation when insured valuables are damaged or lost during times of insurrection or war.

The rationale is that during a state war or insurrection or rebellion — call it what you may — the extent of damage cannot be ascertained in advance for insurance purposes.

In ordinary cases of loss due to theft, fire or accident, the probability of the risk can be easily ascertained and appropriately insured for.

War is another matter; the extent of damage could be so large as to defy all attempts not only to imagine it but also to make compensation for such damage once it occurred.

Without any guidance from insurance companies, the public is left with whatever estimates the police, who are busy trying to recover the looted property, can offer. Suffice to say, however, that the police are unlikely to be the best estimators in the present circumstances.

Moreover much depends on

whether the police will be able to recover all the looted property. That, too, is unlikely as some of the property may elude police efforts to recover it while some may have suffered irreparable damage.

There is, of course, the understanding that once any property is recovered it will cease

to be "lost" property.

Depending on how well the original owners manage to identify their goods from the heaps of recovered looted property accumulating at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre the actual amount of losses should eventually be scaled down.

The losses suffered by businesses should present a good case for wider application of computerised stock systems.

While many small businesses may find computerisation of stock items an expensive burden, the benefits of computerisation in assessing losses due to looting cannot on the other hand be underestimated.

It would have been much easier for businesses to assess the magnitude of their losses by referring to computer records of their stocks immediately before the looting. Assuming, of course, that such records escaped the vandalism.

CSO: 4700/1823

BRIEFS

FOOD PRICES, MINIMUM WAGES INCREASED--The government has announced higher prices for certain foodstuffs and a rise in minimum wages. The increases are published in today's issue of the KENYA GAZETTE. As from today, the price of a 2-kg packet of sifted maizemeal in Nairobi and Mombasa will cost 5.95 shillings instead of 4.70 shillings. A half-kilo white loaf will cost 2.40 shillings in Nairobi, while a half-kilo brown loaf will sell at 2.30 shillings. Other types of bread of the same weight will cost 2.90 or 2.95 shillings depending on the area. The price of a 2-kg packet of wheat flour in Nairobi will be 7.55 shillings. The new minimum monthly wage for laborers in Nairobi and Mombasa will be 480 shillings while the new minimum for miners, stonemasons and waiters will be 536 shillings per month in Nairobi and 518 in Mombasa. [Summary] [EA201730 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Aug 82]

KENYAN MP IN TANZANIA--Nairobi: a fourth Kenyan MP was ordered to hand over his passport to immigration officers today as the authorities continued a (?clampdown) [words indistinct] unsuccessful coup attempt on 1 August. The latest politician who surrendered his travel document was (James Aggrey Orendo), a practicing lawyer, who surrendered his passport to immigration officers [words indistinct]. (passage omitted) [Excerpt] [EA262244 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Aug 82]

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS' PASSPORTS SEIZED--Immigration officials yesterday confiscated the passport of Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya. Speaking to newsmen yesterday, Mr Abuya said he had handed the passport over to Mr Tom Nyamongo and Mr Paul Amdanyi at 9 a.m. at parliament buildings. [passage omitted] Mr Abuya said the officials gave no reasons for taking away the passport and only said the government wanted it. The officials told him to contact the immigration department whenever he wanted to travel. The MP is the sixth person whose passport has been impounded by the government in recent weeks. Others were a former vice-president Oginga Odinga, the former editor-in-chief of the STANDARD, Mr George Githii, Wundanyi MP Mashengu Wa Mwachofa, Kilifi South MP Chibule Wa Tsuma and the former chairman of the Kenya Film Corporation, Mr Ochieng Oneko. [Excerpts] [EA251436 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Aug 82 p 1--by John Nyamu]

BUSINESSMEN ASKED TO SHOW TRUST--The minister for lands, settlement and physical planning, Mr G. G. Kariuki, has appealed to Kenyan businessmen to shun

rumors and rest assured that the government is doing everything possible to ensure that their interests are not jeopardized. Mr Kariuki has also told the businessmen to trust the government and ignore malicious rumors being spread by some people in Nairobi. Speaking at a ceremony attended by officials of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Nairobi today, the minister urged the chamber to interpret Kenya's policy of free enterprise to the businessmen who wanted to invest in the country. He said that the business community should forge ahead in the marketing of Kenyan products and educating indigenous businessmen to be totally committed to one type of business. Mr Kariuki said the aim should be at specialising in a specific line and sustaining it. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [EA241648 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Aug 82]

TEA YIELD 'LOW'--Chebut tea factory in Kapsabet requires five million kilogrammes of tea a month to operate at full capacity. Factory manager John Kyalo said this on Saturday at a meeting held at Kaptel market, Nandi District to raise funds for the construction of a tea buying stall. The meeting raised about 7,000/-. The manager said Nandi District alone was required to produce 55,000 kgs of tea a month, but managed only about 15,000 kgs. He said Kakamega and Trans Nzoia districts which used the same factory produced more tea than Nandi District. Mr Kyalo dismissed claims that tea farming was not profitable and advised farmers to plant high quality crop. Earlier, chief Paul Lelei of Kaptel thanked the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) for contributing 8,800/- towards the construction of the stall. He said tea growers in his location had already contributed a total of 4,660/- to the project.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Aug 82 p 9]

NO DEPARTURE PANIC--Contrary to speculation in the city, the August 1 abortive coup has not triggered a rush by non-citizen Asians in Kenya for settlement in Britain, the British High Commission in Nairobi has confirmed. A spokesman at the High Commission told Sunday Nation in Nairobi yesterday that there has been "no noticeable increase" in the number of non-citizen Asians applying for entry permits into Britain and subsequent settlement in that country. "The applications are at the normal rate. They are usually few at this time of the year compared to December," the spokesman added. Since the events of August 1 there has been speculation that an increased number of non-citizen Asians were planning to settle abroad. A large number of Asians joined Kenyans in pro-Government public demonstrations throughout the country last week. In Kisumu, "literally every Asian was in the street marching with us," commented one Kisumu resident, Mr Akech Obat. In Nairobi Asian traders lost heavily to looters but quick action by the security forces has led to the recovery of a substantial amount of looted property. A large number of Asian homes were also terrorised and looted. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Aug 82 p 4]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTORED--Foreign exchange dealings by commercial banks in the city have been fully restored by the Central Bank which also supplied the banks with new exchange rate rulings yesterday. The Central Bank suspended dealings in foreign exchange by commercial banks on Monday last week, a day after the abortive coup, by sending out instructions and

releasing no new rates for the banks. When the Bank announced the lifting of the more than a week-long ban it circulated the new reigning means rates showing the US dollar up against the Kenya Shilling, but other major currencies remained steady since July 30, the last time the mean rates were announced. As at yesterday the US dollar rate was 11.0920 as against 10.9377 on July 30 which shows a rise against the shilling. The currencies which remained steady among others, were the Sterling Pound with new rate of 18.9239 against the old 18.9660, a drop of four cents against the Kenya Shilling. It was followed by the Deutsche Mark (4,4306 new, vs 4,4390 old), the French Franc (1,5954 new vs 1,5991 old), the Swiss Franc (5,1929 new vs 5.2059 old), and the Japanese Yen (4,2425 ne vs 4,2518 old). [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1823

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE AID--The Kingdom of Lesotho in Southern Africa has requested the Philippine government to accept Lesotho students in local technical schools and universities and to send over Filipino technicians and specialists to train its people in health, sanitation, agriculture and light industries. Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Romulo B. Lumauig, in separate reports to President Marcos and Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said that Lesotho needs technical assistance to develop its economy. Lumauig represented the Philippines in the United Nations Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industries for Cooperation in the Industrial Development of the Kingdom of Lesotho, held in Maseru, Lesotho recently. The meeting which was preceded by six other meetings, was convened in accordance with the New Delhi Agreement of the Group of 77 which met in January 1977 to implement assistance programs to the least developed members of the Group. Eleven countries, including the Philippines and one observer from the Saudi Fund for Development attended the meeting. The other participating countries are Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, India, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Lumauig, elected vice-chairman of the meeting, said the Lesotho meeting was convened to find out how to speed up technical and financial assistance in industrial projects for Lesotho. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/1816

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MACHEL SAYS RSA WHITES 'NOT ENEMIES'--President Samora Machel of Mozambique says the whites of South Africa, the Boers, are not the enemies of Mozambique but are Africans like the peoples of Mozambique. Addressing a congress of the Frelimo ruling party in Maputo he said his country did not pose an economic or military threat to South Africa. The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, quoted him as saying that no sensible person could think that an undeveloped nation like Mozambique could be a threat to South Africa. President Machel is quoted as saying that Mozambique would respond to South African threats by forming armed people's militia. AIM said the congress voted to postpone until next year party elections due this year. The news agency said in a statement by the South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, that South Africa could not allow a concentration of sophisticated weapons by Mozambique on the common border and was seen in Maputo as a veiled threat of an attack against Mozambique [sentence as heard]. AIM quotes President Machel as saying apartheid is the real enemy. [Text] [I.D241018 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Aug 82]

CSO: 4700/1812

OFFICIAL HITS OUT AT TRIBAL LEADERS IN CAPRIVI

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Aug 82 p 5

[Text]

AN OFFICIAL of the Caprivi African National Union (Canu), Ernest Likando, has threatened court action against the tribal authorities in Caprivi after they 'arbitrarily' convicted him on an 'undefined' charge last month.

In a statement released in Windhoek Mr Likando attacks the DTA-affiliated Mafwe and Basubia tribal authorities for sentencing him to a fine of 10 cattle or R 1 000 at a joint court hearing in Katima Mulilo on July 12.

The charge was described to him as committing defamation of Chief Mamili's name at a recent Canu congress.

Chief Mamili is leader of the Maiwe tribe.

"Chiefs are traditional leaders, not our political leaders. They must not use their chieftainship to suppress us," the statement adds.

Mr Likando also reacted to a joint statement by Chiefs JM Moraliswane of the Basubia tribe and RM Mamili, in which it was acknowledged that a plot to overthrow three Basubia leaders including Chief Moraliswane recently, had failed.

In the statement they described Mr Likando as "self-styled internal leader of the defunct Canu" and accused him of trying to "drive a wedge between the two tribes in the area" through raising an inter-tribal border dispute in connection with the foiled conspiracy.

CHEAP PROPAGANDA

They also said Mr Likando was "guilty of irresponsible conduct and false statements to the press bent on cheap propaganda."

Replying to these, Mr Likando pointed out he was present at a secret meeting between the tribal authorities and top Canu leaders in December 1980 where he "talked at great length".

"I was elected by Canu members," Mr Likando replies

The claim that Canu was defunct and only claimed support, did not tie up with the fact that the tribal authorities had said they would only permit Canu to operate in Caprivi if they formed an alliance with the DTA in Caprivi, according to Mr Likando.

He referred to a meeting between the Executive Committee of the Caprivi Administration and Canu in November 1981 concerning a letter from the AG (Mr Danie Hough) dealing with Canu.

"Why do they (the tribal authorities) go about telling people that should they find a person with a Canu (membership) card, he or she will pay 24 head of cattle if we were not a threat?", Mr Likando continued.

Jammed

The Canu official then goes on to describe a visit in 1978 by the UN team (under Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari) to Katima Mulilo when "the sanitary system jammed" from "the DTA T-shirts which were being thrown into toilets."

On the accusation that he had tried to drive a wedge between the two

tribal authorities on the border dispute, Mr Likando said: "If there is no border dispute in Caprivi, why did the AG appoint a commission of inquiry into border disputes in Caprivi?"

He added: "If I'm driving a wedge between the two tribes, who sent Chief Mamili to go to Silumbi School to declare it his area of control and remove all Basubia teachers and replace them with Mafwe teachers?

"Who sent Chief Mamili's tribesmen to drive the cattle into the fields of the Basubia people at Kalimbeza, east of Katima Mulilo?"

According to Mr Likando, the Police in Caprivi did not intervene in some such cases.

CONFUSE

Quoting from a Canu report, Mr Likando says: "Chief Mamili of the Mafwe wants to secede part of Caprivi and have his kingdom. He is demanding a border demarcation line between the Basubia tribe and himself. He is supported by the local colonial administration and they are doing so to confuse the people."

"This is true and is a fact which the AG and Dirk Mudge knows very well," comments Mr Likando.

Canu's attitude to the tribal-led leaders was that "they talk of tribal authority, we talk of national unity."

The movement did not intend directing its struggle for independence against the traditional institutions. "We know their terms of reference as traditional leaders."

Canu had already formulated its policy towards traditional institutions in an independent state of Itenge, for which Canu was striving, Mr Likando elaborated.

"The AG must consider the case of Caprivi very seriously. What is happening here in Namibia is quite different from what is happening in Caprivi itself," he states.

The 'authorities' in Caprivi recognised the existence of Canu. On the return of some of its members from exile in 1980, they were informed of Canu's aims and objectives.

"From the time we parted with Swapo we had taken a different line altogether. The sons and daughters of Caprivi who were fighting a bush war with Swapo had opted to achieve independence through peaceful means," said Mr Likando in reference to the amnesty offered to Swapo exiles and accepted by some 200 Canu members in Zambia.

After merging in 1964, conflict finally drove Swapo and Canu apart in 1980 with the declared revival of the latter by Mishake Muyongo who had been deposed as Swapo's vice-president.

WINDHOEK'S PUBLIC RESPONDS TO SMITH'S PLIGHT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

SIGHS of relief went up in many quarters yesterday when it became known that Mr Hannes Smith, Editor of the Windhoek Observer, would not be imprisoned after being convicted on 11 criminal charges brought against him by the State.

Seventeen cash offers were made to Mr Smith by well wishers who volunteered to pay the effective R1 150 fine in a matter of a few hours yesterday afternoon.

Sentence was announced at 2 pm.

One Windhoek businessman visited the offices of the Observer with R2 000 in cash, an exuberant Mr Smith related last night.

"He said I should pay the fine and buy myself a drink with the remaining R50," the relieved editor said.

Mr Smith then reportedly informed the would be donor that the paper's directors had decided the Board would pay Mr Smith's fine.

Mr Smith said in his final plea for mitigation yesterday morning that he was told by the Observer's owners he would have to pay any fines himself.

This was reported in a late edition of The Advertiser immediately afterward, triggering a stream of cash offers to the Observer's editor.

On being sentenced yesterday afternoon, Mr Smith asked Magistrate Hans Visser to grant him till next week Thursday to find the money.

The Magistrate fixed 3pm on that day as the final date.

However, the fine was

promptly paid yesterday by the paper's proprietors.

Mr Smith informed the Court during his plea that the Observer would grant any member of the public proxy to examine the accounts of the Observer, to allay allegations that the paper was being financially supported by Swapo.

NOT A CENT

"I would be glad if it were so (that Swapo gave money to the Observer) but till now we have not received a single cent."

Mr Smith said he was wrongly suspected of being an internal agent for Swapo.

"I agree with the core of Swapo's message - the objective of one nation and one country -- but there are also things on which I question Swapo," he added.

Relations between the newspapers and the Police have worsened over the years, Mr Smith said. In the early days of his 25-year career, the press and Police had cooperated in SWA.

But with the emergence of Black nationalism in the country, and the appearance of the SA military, these relations became clouded with mutual mistrust.

UNDESIRABLE

"Those of us (newsmen) who refused not to report on Swapo statements were labelled undesirable journalists," he said.

Mr Smith said there

were thousands who supported his views and thousands who did not.

"Those who do not, are in control of Government and the economy, and they are keen to punish me," he said.

He referred to a campaign of harassment, surveillance and threats, of which he had become victim.

On the Observer's controversial back page where photographs of nude models appear regularly, Mr Smith said the vast majority of the paper's 70 000 readers, had never complained.

Replying to the Public Prosecutor's charge that Mr Smith was provocative in his attitude to the State, the Observer's editor read from a legal reference work which stated that if there was an element of responsibility for the provocation on the part of the complainant (the State), it should be seen as a mitigating factor.

CSO: 4700/1822

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR SMITH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

THE EDITOR of the Windhoek Observer, Hannes Smith, 50, was sentenced in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday to a fine of R2 250 or 565 days' imprisonment.

The Court conditionally suspended R1 100 (or 290 days') for five years.

Smith was convicted on 11 charges under several acts. He was sentenced as follows:

- on three charges of possession of indecent material, treated as one for the purpose of sentence, R500 (or 100 days'), of which R300 (or 60 days') was suspended;
- on a charge of possessing banned publications, R100 (or 25 days');
- on two charges of in-

citing the public to commit offences, R400 (or 100 days'), of which R200 (or 50 days') was suspended;

- on a charge under the Police Act, R300 (or 60 days');
- on a charge under the Defence Act, R500 (or 100 days'), of which R300 (or 60 days') was suspended;
- and on each of three charges of contempt of court, R150 (or 60 days') of which R100 (or 40 days') was suspended.

Passing sentence, the Magistrate, Mr WH Visser, said the Court had taken due cognisance of Smith's personal circumstances in determining a sentence that would fit the seriousness of the offences.

"You should, however, realise that you cannot expect any mercy from the Court if you are convicted again of similar offences."

he said.

The Court, Mr Visser said, considered the effect the Court case would have on Smith's career in journalism and his mental attitude at the time of the offences.

Smith had submitted in mitigation that he was embittered and dissatisfied with liaison between the authorities and the media.

Mr Visser said the public should not assume the sentence was the criterion for punishment to be imposed by courts for the category of offences committed by Smith.

"Every case will be treated on its merits," he said.

After sentence was passed, Smith indicated that he would not be able to pay the effective fine of R1 150 immediately.

CSO: 4700/1822

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SEVENTEEN SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED--The south-west Africa/Namibia security force has killed 17 SWAPO terrorists in central and western Ovambo in the past few days. South-west Africa territory force headquarters in Windhoek said two of the insurgents were killed in the central region and the others were tracked down about 100kms away on the border with Kaokoland. They had attempted to delay their pursuers by laying landmines. Follow-up operations were continuing to hunt down other terrorists who escaped confrontation. Arms and ammunition found on insurgents had included landmines, anti-personnel mines, rocket launchers and missiles, AK-47 rifles and blocks of TNT. All the equipment had originated in the eastern bloc. [Text] [LD232246 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Aug 82]

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENSE FORCE--The South African defense force has repeated that it is in south west Africa/Namibia at the request of the people of the territory to protect them from deeds of terrorism perpetrated by SWAPO. An official said in Pretoria that the defense force would search out and eliminate SWAPO murderers wherever they might be hiding and any country housing them would have to face the consequences. The official was reacting to Angolan reports that South African troops have been massed along the border between south west Africa and Angola and that they were ready to invade Angolan territory. [Text] [LD301246 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 30 Aug 82]

SWAPO LOSSES--The south-west Africa territory force has announced in Windhoek that about 7,000 SWAPO terrorists have been killed by security forces since the beginning of hostilities in south-west Africa/Namibia 16 years ago. During these 16 years about 1,000 members of the civilian population were killed in terrorist attacks. Half of them were either murdered or killed in landmine explosions. So far this year, more than 1,000 SWAPO terrorists have been killed. SWAPO losses do not include terrorists killed in air raids on bases in neighboring countries or those who died of wounds inflicted in clashes, but only confirmed deaths. The report from Windhoek says it has been known for some time that medical facilities in Angola are extremely poor and that the majority of terrorists wounded in clashes with the security forces eventually died of their wounds. [Text] [LD262340 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Aug 82]

BETRAYAL DOUBTFUL--Windhoek, 25 Aug (AFP)--South Africa has betrayed no one in the Namibian independence process, Gen Charles Lloyd, commander in chief of the South African forces in Namibia, stated on Tuesday. The latest incursions into Angola are only aimed at "the elimination of the SWAPO terrorists," he added. "The true enemy of South Africa is the Soviet Union and not SWAPO which is only its tool," General Lloyd explained. [Text] [AB250925 Paris AFP in French 0839 GMT 25 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1338

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES MORE DELEGATION HEADS

AB261022 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this afternoon received several heads of delegations now taking part in the 13th ministerial council meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. He received one after the other the leaders of the delegations from the Yemen Arab Republic, Somalia, Djibouti, the Comoros, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Upper Volta, Algeria and Nigeria as well as the assistant secretary general of the OAU. Following was the statement made later by the Yemen Arab Republic's delegate:

[Begin recording] I am very happy to have been received by his excellency the president to whom I delivered a message from his friend, His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message concerns bilateral relations as well as the problems facing the Islamic world. I am happy to participate in this 13th session of our organization. [Passage indistinct] [End recording]

The Djibouti delegate, who delivered a message from President Hassan Couled Apidon to President Seyni Kountche, made the following statement to the press:

[Begin recording] I have just been received by his excellency the head of state to whom I delivered fraternal greetings from his brother, President Hassan Couled Apidon of the Republic of Djibouti. During the audience, we discussed a number of problems concerning our two countries and particularly the deliberations of the present session of the ICO foreign ministers conference. We also examined the questions featuring on the meeting's agenda such as the Middle East problem, the conflict between Iran and Iraq and economic, technical and scientific cooperation among the various Islamic countries. We also discussed some problems of interest to our countries. I can assure you that we noted a similarity of views on all these problems. I explained to the head of state Djibouti's position on the conflict now disrupting our region, the Horn of Africa. I told the president that the Republic of Djibouti has adopted a policy of neutrality as far as this problem is concerned. [End recording]

The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, (Abdel Lassur), made the following statement after his audience with the head of state:

[Begin (Lassur) recording] I first of all conveyed to President Kountche the greetings of his brother, President 'Abdallah [as heard], as well as his assurance that their views are similar concerning the problems now facing the Islamic world. We then discussed the problems facing Africa and the role the African countries and the Islamic world must play together. President Kountche stressed the solidarity which must exist between the African Islamic countries and the African countries in general on one hand and the Muslim countries of the ICO on the other in order to tackle the problems now confronting the world. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/1332

'AFP' REPORTS ON CHON DEPARTURE STATEMENT

AB261324 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 26 Aug (AFP)--Developing nations should form a common front to bring about a new era of cooperation in the southern hemisphere, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said here today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Senegal.

President Chon said the common front would "mark a new era of South-South cooperation in a spirit of collective interdependence," in a reference to the existing so-called North-South dialogue between industrialized and developing nations.

Speaking to reporters just before he left Africa for the Canary Islands at the end of his first tour of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal, Mr Chon said that Korea was attempting to set up an institutional arrangement to ensure continuous international cooperation.

Mr Chon noted that all four African countries he had visited had showed great interest in Korea's experience over the last 20 years, and had "clearly expressed the desire for closer collaboration with us."

In a statement issued after a series of meetings between Mr Chon and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Senegal and South Korea called for an urgent restructuring of prevailing international economic relations.

On bilateral issues, the statement noted that concrete measures would be taken to allow Korea to participate in Senegalese agricultural and industrial development.

The two countries will soon open negotiations on transportation agreements, and on investment and taxation schemes. Earlier, Mr Diouf had noted that relations between the two countries were poor economically but excellent politically.

Both heads of state said they hoped South Korea, which already participates in the African Development Fund, could join the African Development Bank, in order to strengthen its links with Africa.

On international issues, the two leaders condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the apartheid system in South Africa, and repeated their support for African nationalist movements such as the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

CSO: 4719/1332

SENEGAL

DIOUF, CHON EXCHANGE TOASTS AT LUNCHEON

AB261227 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Today is the second day of the South Korean president's official visit to our country. The discussions centered on bilateral economic problems as well as on the major international issues. The two heads of state held a private discussion which was followed by a working session between the two delegations. President Chon Tu-hwan later attended a special luncheon given in his honor by the president of the republic.

During their exchange of toasts at the end of the luncheon, Abdou Diouf and his Korean counterpart, Chon Tu-hwan, stressed the need to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea through national reconciliation. In his speech, President Abdou Diouf praised the Korean people's efforts for reunification in order to achieve a world of peace, justice and fraternity and stated that Senegal has always supported and will continue to support the peaceful and independent reunification of that country. The head of state also talked about the excellent relations as well as the similarities between the two countries and expressed happiness that the Korean president has included Senegal in his very first tour of Africa. President Abdou Diouf also emphasized the efforts being made by the Korean authorities to ensure the harmonious development of their country in all fields. In this connection, he stressed the need of further raising the level of exchanges between our two countries, adding that Senegal is constantly looking for ways and means of strengthening this cooperation in the cultural and technical fields.

In his reply, President Chon Tu-hwan recalled the patient and persistent efforts being made by his country to ensure the peaceful and democratic reunification of the Korean fatherland. In this connection, he reaffirmed his total support for the confederation of Senegambia which, he said, constitutes an example for African unity. The Korean head of state also stressed the similarities between Senegal and Korea which follow a common policy of peace and good-neighboringness. He promised that Korea will give its total support to the Senegalese people as their partner on the path of development.

CSO: 4719/1332

UAE MINISTER TAKES PART IN WORK MEETING WITH FAIS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7-8 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Moustapha Mbodj: "Visit of the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs of the United Arab Emirates. Spreading Islam in Africa"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, on the third day of his visit, the UAE minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs, Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr attended an important work meeting with the national bureau of the Senegalese Islamic Associations Federation (FAIS), chaired by the federation's president, Mr Abdou Aziz Sy Jr, and its general secretary, Mr Moustapha Cisse.

After a welcoming address by the president of FAIS, Mr Moustapha Cisse reviewed the importance of Islam in the economic, social and, especially, cultural development of Senegal and Africa in general, and the part played by FAIS in disseminating this religion.

The Federation which consisted of only some 10 associations soon after independence, now numbers 36, including one which has just been created in Lyons, plus one women's association. The dissemination of the Arabic language, efforts toward a better understanding of the Muslim religion, the many realizations of the Muslim aid association and the construction of a Muslim cultural center entirely financed by Irak (the ground-breaking ceremony for which was attended by the prime minister) represent the principal achievements of FAIS. It also organizes Arabic language courses and examinations, from the CEPE [expansion unknown] to the Arabic certificate. In view of all this, it was to be expected that the work meeting to which the UAE minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs had been invited would center on the intensification of the cooperation between the two countries, and especially the assistance which the United Arab Emirates might provide to FAIS "to promote Islam in Senegal and in Africa." All the more so as this federation is the government's principal counselor in this field.

"Africa is a Muslim continent, the only continent in fact where most people have adopted the religion of the Prophet Muhammad, whence the responsibility it must assume in disseminating Islam." According to the UAE minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs, Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr, this explains the machinations aimed at hindering the dissemination of this religion on the dark continent.

Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr declared himself pleased by the unity he could see in the FAIS, and appreciated the scope of the projects included in its program. "The United Arab Emirates Federation will support the realization of FAIS projects to the fullest extent possible," he said.

Later that morning, Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr, escorted by FAIS members, visited the FAIS headquarters and the site of the future cultural center, to be financed entirely by Irak and called the Saddam Hussein Cultural Center. "We have been much impressed by what we have seen in Senegal," the minister stated. This allows us to be optimistic as to the dissemination of Islam in Africa, especially when it is sponsored by organizations like FAIS which, in this respect, are an example to follow.

9294
CSO: 4719/1304

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF FIRST SESSION OF AND-JEF-MRDN EXECUTIVE BODY

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Final Communique of the First Session of the AND-JEF-MRDN National Executive Committee Elected by the Third Ordinary Congress]

[Excerpts] The National Executive Committee of the AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement for a New Democracy [AND-JEF MRDN] appointed by the Third Ordinary and first legal Congress of the Movement held its first ordinary session on 26-27 June 1982.

The session was chaired by Comrade Abdoulaye Ly, national secretary for Studies and Research.

Comrade Landing Savane, general secretary of the Movement, presented an introductory report in which he reviewed the international situation before mentioning the Third Ordinary and first legal AND-JEF MRDN Congress, which was held in Dakar, at the El Mansour movie theater, on 15, 16 and 17 May 1982.

The comrade general secretary reviewed the work of the Congress for the National Executive Committee and outlined the general prospects which are now open to the Movement.

The National Executive Committee discussed at length the various aspects of the introductory report, which it amended and approved. The National Executive Committee dwelt on certain outstanding national and international events.

As far as Africa is concerned, it dwelt especially on the deterioration of the situation in Southern Africa and in the Indian Ocean, due to the intensification of South-Africa's subversive activities against front-line countries, the increased repression against revolutionary militants in Azania proper, and the electoral disaster suffered by Sir Rangoolam's pro-western government in Mauritius when the coalition headed by the Mauritian Militant Movement came into power.

As far as the Middle-East is concerned, the AND-JEF MRDN National Executive Committee again strongly condemned U.S. imperialism which inspired and supported the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. It denounced the complicity of reactionary Arab states and the duplicity

of the imperialistic great powers which obviously hatched a new plot to eliminate Palestinian resistance, represented by the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Executive Committee noted that the unprecedented demonstration of over 10,000 Israelis against the war in Lebanon, on Saturday 26 June, opened a large breach in the ranks of international Zionism.

Considering the situation in Asia, the AND-JEF MRDN Executive Committee greeted the formation of a coalition government in Kampuchea, under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, as this represents an important step in the struggle of the Cambodian and other nations in Southeast Asia against Vietnamese expansionism, supported at arm's length by Soviet social-imperialism.

The end of the Falkland war tolled the knell of Leopoldo Gualtieri's fascist regime which wanted to divert the Argentine people from its struggle by launching itself into a hazardous military adventure. With the end of the war, the question of the struggle of the Argentine people against economic bankruptcy and for democratic liberties becomes still more acute. The war showed the hideous face of the British colonialist power, the policy of force of which has already worsened the British economic crisis and shall not fail to increase discontent in the country.

With respect to economy, the National Executive Committee noted the intensification of the U.S. imperialistic diktat on the western bloc, which resulted in the devaluation of the French franc and, as a result, of the CFA franc, and of the pressures exerted to undermine the relations of West European countries with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

With respect to the national situation, the National Executive Committee noted especially the accelerated penetration of U.S. imperialism in our country, an especially worrisome symptom of which is the considerable increase in U.S. aid. It draws the attention of national and international public opinion on the countless consequences of such a trend which could install our country still more firmly in the field of competition of the two imperialistic superpowers.

After examining Comrade General Secretary Landing Savane's introductory report, the National Executive Committee unanimously elected its Standing Committee after a broad clarification debate.

Comrade Mamadou Diop Decroix, assistant general secretary, submitted to the National Executive Committee a draft of the Movement's work program for the next six months, stressing especially the preparation for the vacations and the organization of AND-JEF's central organ: XAREBI-LA LUTTE [The Struggle].

He also discussed questions related to the preparation of the National Cadres Conference on the Labor and Union Movement, the National Youth Conference and the National Women's Conference.

The National Executive Committee thoroughly examined all these questions. It agreed that the school vacation period should be used for the political consolidation of our movement, while providing the clarifications necessary to a correct understanding of this concept and to the dialectic relation which must exist between the consolidation of past experience and the expansion of the Movement.

The National Executive Committee reaffirmed that the labor movement is the axis of our political activity and examined how it could relate to our action in all other sectors and fields, especially in the farmers movement and in the outlying regions of the country.

The Executive Committee amended and approved the work program presented by Comrade Mamadou Diop Decroix.

It then heard reports from representatives of the various commissions at the General Council on the progress of their commissions' work.

The AND-JEF MRDN National Executive Committee insisted more particularly on the necessity to install all statutory regional commissions as soon as possible, and to complete the organizational flowchart of the Movement.

Finally, the Executive Committee heard communications from its members on miscellaneous questions, and approved a Resolution on Internal Questions and a Motion Supporting the Palestinian Revolution.

The session of the AND-JEF MRDN National Executive Committee, which used mostly the national Wolof language, closed on 27 June 1982 at 19:00.

Made in Dakar, on 27 June 1982

The National Executive Committee
of the AND-JEF Revolutionary Movement
for a New Democracy

9294
CSO: 4719/1304

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS ASSESSED--Administrative committees set up in the districts liberated from the Siad Barre rule by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] are smoothly carrying on with their work. Reports reaching us from Radio Kulmis correspondents in the districts of Goldobog and Balambale say that these committees have the full support of and are trusted by the masses freed from the clutches of the dictatorial Mogadishu regime. As is known, the administrative committees comprise members of the liberated public and members of the DFSS. They are to be temporarily in charge of administration until free elections can be held. [Text] [BA211534 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82]

CSO: 4503/37

AFRIKANERS URGED TO AVOID LEFT, RIGHT, MIDWAY POLICIES

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 July 82 p 20

[Article by Albert Crafford: "Are Afrikaners Going to the Right, Left or Straightforward?"]

[Text] One would swear that this is the year of the Afrikaner; one would swear that this is the year of the Afrikaner all year long, especially at symposium time when the Afrikaner must put his standing on the dissection table.

But this year it is not a matter of analysis, but a matter of winning over the heart of the Afrikaner and if this is not always the crux of the matter, at least it will have to do with those organizations which are involved with him. It is a matter of capturing the Afrikaner by the Afrikaner.

Just as we are now about to witness, this sort of thing is happening in the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations] where they are attempting to pave the way for the ever old conservative tendency, and everybody knows that the FAK has taken up its place in the vestibule of the Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner Brothers League]. It is easy to trace the connection: Even there behind closed doors, within influential circles, and so on, the seal must be affixed.

But this is not because the enemy is pounding on the portals.

No, it is not an immediate matter of black nationalism and British imperialism!

It is a matter of what kind of Afrikaner must set the trend, not only in the political field, but also in the so-called cultural organizations. Put somewhat differently: A wall of influence counteracting extreme reforms must be strung far enough from the political arena so that it can forge on there in just as ennobling a manner.

Right now these matters are confusing a person's perspective if one tries to obtain clarity about possibilities and probabilities on the road to reform, because one gets the feeling that many of these sort of things are carried on out of hearing range and out of sight: behind the closed door and in

the idiom of the myth-Afrikaner, the ultra-Afrikaner, for whom culture possibly means something entirely different than growth and development or for whom this must be simply a vehicle.

Does culture mean exclusiveness and power perhaps? Power which is based on exclusiveness? Is this the reason why some people want continually to drive the Afrikaners onto an isolated togetherness, unity in separateness--a bulwark against the demands and claims of all the others in the country?

Such an attitude surely cuts out any debate on reform; such an attitude says "no" to an agreement or to an accommodation; such an attitude has a suppressive effect upon all well-meaning initiatives.

This sort of policy is a strange one in the world in which we live. It is just as dangerous as the other extreme which demands that the Afrikaner must give up all his defenses, must be absorbed into the greater whole in a good natured and trusting manner--a greater whole which these reborn people will apparently be carrying in their hands.

Surely here one thinks of those people branded as "over-enlightened Afrikaners" by Prof Julius Jeppe of Stellenbosch. According to him they have gone beyond the point of enlightenment; they are primarily critical and strongly set against the structure, policy and actions of the Nationalist party and the so-called Afrikaner establishment.

Surely these are the same people who think that only a complete national split can now still save both country and people...

Professor Jeppe further characterizes these "over-enlightened" as rejecting the recent initiatives of the Nationalist Party and of the prime minister as being too late, cosmetic and too little.

In all honesty I want to believe that these "over-enlightened" people are not going to take Afrikaner thinking in all its aspects by surprise.

Perhaps putting into better light what one refers to as rational thinking will be of help to them, because there are also other brothers of ours who very simply want to dispatch rational thinking and well-bred thoughts of reform as pink liberalism and condemn such things as a sellout... But what do they call the viewpoints of the over-enlightened who want to reshape society in a radical manner?

While one points to the Left and to the Right in terms such as these, one might also want to simply bring in a Potchefstroom thought (that of Prof L. M. du Plessis in WOORD EN DAAD) with a word of thanks for its formulation.

In his main article he says that the right is not always correct: The Pharisees were rightists...and they rejected Christ. Emperor Nero was a Roman rightist...and murdered many Christians; Hitler was a rightist; colonialism is a form rightist nationalism.

He goes on to say that between Left and Right there is only a difference of degree and direction, not an actual difference of principle.

The Left is often revolutionary: It wants to kick the existing structure into pieces so that its shrewd people can create a Utopia on Earth for themselves; rightist revolutionaries create their own future by trying to perpetuate prejudices and preferences which have become traditional in the "structures of eternity."

In conclusion I present these thoughts: "The Left is not correct--that much we know. The Right is also incorrect and perhaps we must find that out the hard way. But straightforward is the correct way! That is how God's measuring rod measures. The straightforward way does not reconcile between Left and Right. It does not lie somewhere in the middle of the road; neither is it a golden middle course. Straightforward is the most natural way in which the road runs."

This is a most refreshing thought even for the Afrikaner politician with all his pressures and counterpressures. These are the very times in which the Afrikaner must choose between the hard policy of the Right and the wild policy of the Left without having to tread the neutral middle course.

Of course there are considerable pressures and considerable proselytization especially on the part of the rightists. But for some people the siren's song of the Left is becoming more and more alluring.

In the meantime all eyes are on the government which has yet to demonstrate in detail how it is moving forward, to the Left, to the Right, on the middle road or on the straightforward path...

It has no other choice but the laborious straightforward road.

None of us have any other choice. Think about this when the turtles begin to coo from the Left and from the Right.

7964
CSO: 4701/104

UN AGENCIES INVOLVED IN NEW THREAT TO SA ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 82 p 17

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

UN SPECIAL agencies are now in the forefront of a dramatic new thrust against the South African economy. The new frontier centres round the RSA's fast-growing but inexperienced Black labour movements, now increasingly targeted for international political manipulation.

What appears to be the ultimate aim is a structured series of damaging strikes against key industries and a Poliab-type collision between radicalised Black trade unions and the State.

Clear warning of this was given at a conference just held in Maputo under the auspices of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco).

Scientists

The delegates included social scientists from the nine SADCC states and from various organisations in the EEC and North America.

South Africa, however, was represented by the ANC.

Informed sources said the main task of the delegates was to analyse the current

South African situation; decide which weak points in the South African economy could be most usefully probed and exploited; and whether a new dimension could be added to the Black/White conflict.

This, it was argued, could best be achieved by promoting labour-management conflict.

Main topics

Main topics laid down for discussion were:

- Ways and means of studying and understanding events in the RSA.
- How to interpret the steady dismantling of institutionalised apartheid and the social and economic upgrading of Blacks.
- Are these changes political manouevres, or do they represent real concessions?
- What are Pretoria's intentions regarding the SADCC alliance?

New alliance

Delegates noted that political power has passed from old-fashioned Afrikanerdom to a new alliance between Afrikaans and English-speaking business interests and military leadership. None

of these, it was stressed, has any use for petty apartheid — "but all wish to strengthen the capitalist economy."

The conference closed with statements that through debate and the setting up of special think tanks, "we can sharpen the impact of the liberation forces in South Africa."

Mr Arthur Grobelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, (Tucsa), said he was well aware such a move had been on the cards.

"This became very obvious after my visit to the ILO in June. At that stage, a call was made on all UN special agencies to play a much bigger role in the total strategy against South Africa. The Unesco conference is a logical follow-up to that call."

Membership

Tucsa today has a membership of around 500 000: about 100 000 Whites, 100 000 Blacks, and 300 000 Coloureds and Asians.

Tucsa has come under heavy fire from Radio Maputo and other quarters in recent months. It has been described as "counter-revolutionary, guilty" of both class collaboration and business unionism."

Asked if Tucsa planned any special action to counter the new threat, Mr Grobelaar said: "Right now, we have out experts busy preparing educational projects, fundamentally aimed at educating the workers in our system of industrial relations.

Helping

"We are also helping them achieve skills so that they can fit comfortably into the new industrial dispensation."

Employers have agreed that a Marxist takeover of the new Black trade union movements, still representing only about 10 percent of Black workers, is an unavoidable "monster."

However, as these unions are still in their infancy they are going to be the product of their mentors — "whoever gets to them first will control them."

Courses

The Free Market Foundation has already set up a series of in-service courses aimed at educating Black workers in the advantages of the free market system vs communism.

Although no police comment could be obtained, there appears to be fairly clear evidence that some of the more radical Black unions now emerging have underground links with the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

CSO: 4700/1817

DON'T RELY ON OPINION POLL, NP IS WARNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

A TOP political scientist warned that the Government would be "kidding itself and heading blindly for the cliff's edge" if it set too much store by the results of opinion surveys which reported maintained Government backing of the electorate.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, professor of political science at the University of South Africa, strongly criticised the findings — and interpretation of the findings — of a survey reported in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper at the weekend.

In the survey, it was claimed, it was established that despite the close race between the National Party and the Conservative Party in the Germiston by-election, the National Party was enjoying constant and largely unchanged support.

But, said Prof Kleynhans, it was significant that this survey had

been carried out before the critical Free State congress of the NP at which the party's hierarchy had come out into the open on the controversial power sharing issue.

"Doubtless, since then many Nationalists have done a re-think on the situation and it is known that more have gone over or are going over to the CP," Prof Kleynhans said.

Market and Opinion Surveys (Pty) Ltd reported that in its July survey it established NP support at a level of 43 percent — or the same as in an April survey. In January this year the NP support was set at 48.1 percent and in August last year at 51.4 percent.

The survey put Progressive Federal Party backing in July at 20.2 percent, compared with 21.7 percent in April, 21.3 percent in January and 21.8 percent last August.

CP backing was set at 14.5 percent, compared with 18.3 in the April survey.

Prof Kleynhans said that virtually all so-called opinion polls done on the political thinking of the electorate in the past 10 to 20 years had been proved wrong when it came to hard elections.

"Time and again people have expressed a different feeling in the privacy of the polling booth to that which they expressed to a party canvasser," he said.

He said: "Plainly and simply South African voters, and particularly Afrikaner voters, lie when approached for an opinion of this nature."

"It is purely and simply a case of political immaturity and the newspapers have played along with it by interpreting the so-called "standing ovations" for the Prime Minister and other party policy makers at NP congress-

es as massive votes of approval".

He said that NP expectations must have been disappointed with the Germiston result. Third of 6 000 voters who had indicated that they would vote had not done so.

"The outcome of the election, with the Nationalists just scraping home against the Conservative Party after confidently predicting a majority bigger than the total votes for the CP and the HNP — has been a massive slap in the establishment face," Prof Kleynhans said.

What it proved was that the party organisation had collapsed.

Prof Kleynhans said: "But one thing is really clear and this is that the party will have to build a new party organising machine in the first place. In the second place, if it sets much store by these surveys it is heading for serious trouble."

DEPENDENCE ON, COMMITMENT TO UNITED STATES DISCOURAGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "SA and US"]

[Text]

WE'VE SAID it often enough — South Africa must be careful not to commit itself in any way to the United States.

We must not become dependent on it — or heed its wishes with regard to South West Africa or South Africa's own domestic policies if these wishes conflict with our own interests.

Our argument has been the simple one that American Presidents are not in office for ever. There will come a time when Mr Reagan is no longer in the White House and his successor may take a very different view about us than he does.

We may please Mr Reagan about our willingness to settle the South West African dispute, on the basis that we want his and America's friendship, but we have to live with the consequences of what happens in South West Africa under a settlement long after Mr Reagan is no longer in the White House.

We must, in South West Africa, act strictly in accordance with our own interests and those of the territory's inhabitants.

Decide ourselves

Similarly, although the US wishes to see us committed to constitutional and race reform, it does not mean that we should do anything that we don't want to do in order to please Washington.

It is for us to decide what changes we should make, for we, and not the Americans, must live with the consequences, good, bad or indifferent, of our own plans.

Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, said this week he had not gained the impression that the United States wanted to prescribe to us.

Although it was important for South Africa to have good relations with the United States, South Africa would not be dictated to from abroad on its internal policies.

American leaders hoped solutions would be initiated and applied by South African leaders themselves, Mr Botha said.

We are pleased with Mr Botha's assurances.

President Carter tried to dictate to us. The Reagan administration has not done so, but its friendship does not indicate support for our policies and we are expected to settle the South West African dispute and mend our ways if we want that friendship to continue.

We stress our view on this subject because a one-time ally of the United States, the Republic of China, has just been shabbily treated by Washington, the United States declaring yesterday that it will move to end its arms sales to Taiwan, though it has not decided on a final cut-off date.

This decision has been taken under pressure from Communist China, which has strongly objected to the arms sales.

"Friendship"

President Reagan says that the policy worked out with Peking will enable Washington to build a strong and lasting friendship with China.

He adds that America's obligations to Taiwan will be maintained (how he will achieve this while refusing Taiwan arms is not explained).

He also says he attaches great importance to China's renewed commitment to seek peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

If, in the unlikely event, the Republic of China is militarily weakened, you can bet your last rand that Peking will try and grab Taiwan.

We have ourselves have one experience of the rug being pulled from under us by the United States — in the Angolan War of 1976.

Israel has been stopped in its military tracks in more than one conflict by American threats of one kind or another. We should be very careful, therefore, about making any commitments or giving any undertakings to the US.

We must do what our own interests demand, for our own sake and not America's. --

CSO: 4700/1817

SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL EFFORTS OF TRADE UNIONS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Deon Delport: "Black Trade Unions Increasingly Open to Red Influences"]

[Text] Professor Nic Wiehahn, who led the study on labor legislation in South Africa, says that black trade unions are becoming more and more socialist oriented. The consequence of this is that they are getting further away from the prevailing free market system.

In an interview with RAPPORT Wiehahn, professor in labor relations at the Industrial School of the University of South Africa, said that trade unions are being exposed to communist or radical socialist influences, because they are not being involved as partners in South Africa's free market economy.

He said: "However, I reject the general view that trade unions are inherently communist or socialist. As has happened in certain instances this is because they have not been educated in noncommunist or nonsocialist ideologies."

The existence of office workers trade unions at a high administration level is proof that the trade unions do not necessarily have to be radical socialist in nature.

"But we have not succeeded in filling in these ideological elements and this has already led to the polarization of trade unions against our system."

He warned that a solution must be found for the political problems of the urban blacks.

Prof Wiehahn said: "History has already shown that trade unions and workers have utilized the labor field as a channel for their political energies. This is an unhealthy situation."

"If you want trade unions to support free market systems you must explain to them that they are to benefit from such systems--perhaps they are not even aware of this."

To a large extent we have inherited our industrial relations culture from Britain. This has been a homogeneous one and has made provisions only for the whites.

But black workers have become a permanent part of South Africa's industrial society, with their own culture, demands, views and expectations. We must accommodate them.

In the past management, and to a large extent trade union leaders as well, have hidden behind legislation and government policy...and often behind "legislations" which have never existed. They have used this as an excuse for settling matters between themselves.

Professor Wiehahn said that the loss to the state has been too much; things like the training and advancement of black workers, the preservation of labor peace and the arrangements for racial harmony.

As an illustration he said that in 1978-79 job reservations covered only 3 percent of all positions. There was very little in the way of blacks to fill higher positions, but in practice there were very few of them in management positions.

Professor Wiehahn said that people's attitudes with respect to change has now become very important.

He said that because the state has changed its legislation and policy and the companies have also adjusted their policies, resistance against change has diminished.

However, there is a need to be realistic. In times of recession, such as now, promotion and employment policies tend to become more conservative.

Professor Wiehahn is of the opinion that in the short run the recession has lessened the chances of labor unrest among the black workers. Job security is going to be a very important item in negotiations.

In the subsequent recovery in the economy South Africa will be having another serious shortage in trained workers...but this situation will improve with the training of the coloreds. He said that South Africa will then be less dependent on immigrants.

Trade unions are going to be more sophisticated in their negotiations with managements and to a certain extent they are going to expand their activities into the social and political field and will attempt to force changes on a wide front.

He predicted that international companies will especially come under pressure to promote more blacks. Whites who are opposed to this may then look for other jobs, but this will be a short-term problem.

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CSO: 4701/104

'TIMES' POLL SHOWS STRONG SUPPORT FOR PW'S REFORMS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister would romp home with a strong mandate from white voters if a referendum were held today on his constitutional reforms.

But most white voters believe that the plan should be extended to include blacks. Nevertheless a clear majority of Indians and coloureds are prepared to play a role in the new constitutional dispensation to improve it.

These are three of the most important findings in a nationwide opinion poll on the Prime Minister's guidelines for constitutional reform which was commissioned this week by the Sunday Times.

The poll shows clearly that there is a ceiling on right-wing resistance, with Conservative Party support stuck at a negligible 5.8 percent of the white electorate.

In sharp contrast, three out of every four voters either support Mr Botha's plans, or believe that they do not go far enough.

An amazing finding of the survey, which was conducted by the leading market research organisation, IMS, is that, of those who believed the proposals should be extended to include blacks, nearly one in three said they were Nationalists.

Another is that 50 percent of those who said they supported the PFP also said they would vote "yes" to the proposals in a referendum.

Support

Commenting on the results this week, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal, who helped devise the poll, said it was clear that PFP supporters and the Indian and coloured communities felt that the proposals did not go far enough, but were prepared to give it their support.

Professor Schlemmer, an internationally recognised authority on opinion surveys, said that opposition to the Prime Minister's plans was restricted to the right rather than the left.

But with only 20 percent of the white voters believing he was going too far, Mr Botha would have no difficulty in winning a referendum.

Even in a conservative stronghold such as the Reef, fewer than one in three said they would vote against Mr Botha's proposed reforms.

"The Prime Minister would obviously have little difficulty even at grassroots level," Professor Schlemmer said.

Breakthrough

It is clear that the Conservative Party has not made its hoped-for breakthrough and neither the National Party nor the PFP, both of which have held remarkably steady, have taken a knock.

The poll has, however, revealed some problem areas for the Prime Minister:

The nation is deeply divided on the issue of a powerful presidency, with 40 percent of the white voters opposed to it and 37 percent in favour.

Most PFP voters, coloureds and Indians don't like it at all, as well as a nearly one in five Nationalists.

The country is equally divided on the exclusion of blacks from the proposals.

Indians (85 percent) and coloureds (86 percent) would obviously like to see blacks included.

But so does a majority (46 percent to 41 percent) of white voters, especially in areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and the Eastern Cape.

Professor Schlemmer also points out that Indian and Coloured support for the plan was also "very conditional". "Response to the poll showed that support would be withdrawn if the new dispensation failed to "deliver the goods" and offer them real participation.

If it did not, the system would collapse in much the same way as the Coloured Persons' Representative Council.

The 50 percent PFP support for the Prime Minister's plans, Professor Schlemmer said, was a clear indication to the PFP leadership that it should not take an executive decision on the Prime Minister's proposals. Instead, the issue should be left to the party's congresses to decide.

The results appeared to indicate that many PFP supporters probably shared the view of the Indian and col-

oured majority that they should co-operate with the new system to improve it, he said.

One remarkable feature of the survey is the high number of people — one in five — who confessed to not knowing what the proposals were.

Ignorance

This level of ignorance is astonishing when compared to previous political polls and suggests that Mr Botha and his Cabinet will have to do a better selling job of explaining his constitutional plan to the electorate.

Dr Treurnicht, however, cannot comfort himself with the hope that once all is explained the "don't knows" will fall into his camp.

The survey contains the clear indication that the "don't knows" do not lean towards the Conservatives and that as confusion decreases more will fall in behind Mr Botha.

Go For Reform!

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

INDIAN and coloured leaders have a clear go-ahead from their voters to co-operate with Mr Botha's constitutional reform.

The nationwide poll commissioned this week by the Sunday Times — the first since the Prime Minister unveiled his plans at the Federal National Party congress in Bloemfontein — shows that 47 percent of Indians and 39 percent of coloureds would "go into the system to change it for the better".

This despite the fact that a clear majority in both communities believe the proposals do not go far enough.

Dismal

Only one in five coloureds and one in four Indians would have nothing to do with the plans, while 26 percent of the Indians and 30 percent of the coloureds would first try and have them improved before cooperating in the new system.

The survey however contains some dismal news for political leaders in both communities. Replies to a question on party affiliation showed that one in three Indians and 46 percent of the coloured community supported no political party.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer who helped devise the poll said that the survey had revealed a real credibility problem for Indian and coloured leaders.

It is a dilemma they obviously share with both Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, whose voter support remains stuck at 5.8 percent nation-wide and Mr Vause Raw whose New Republic Party seems set to disappear from the map.

The NRP could muster only 3.7 percent support nationwide and 16.3 percent in its Durban stronghold where it comes a poor third to the National Party's 31.7 percent and the PFP's 27.6 percent.

Nationwide the National Party enjoys the support of 44 percent of the white electorate, and the PFP 22 percent

Overwhelming

The extensive survey which was scientifically designed to test white, coloured and Indian attitudes to the new constitutional proposals put five questions to white respondents in seven major regions of South Africa — Johannesburg, the Reef, Pretoria, Cape Town, the Eastern Cape, Durban and Bloemfontein.

The Indian survey was conducted in Durban and the coloured poll in Cape Town.

Whites were asked whether the Prime Minister was going too far with reform, whether the reforms were about right, or whether they did not go far enough.

Additional questions were: Would they vote for or against the proposals in a referendum; was a president with greatly extended powers good or bad; which political party they supported and whether the exclusion of blacks was good or bad.

Coloureds and Indians were asked in addition whether their political groups should have nothing to do

with the proposals, should try to get them improved and then cooperate, or should go into the system to change it for the better.

Of the white respondents only one in five thought that the Prime Minister was going too far, 36 percent believed that his proposed reforms were about right and 21 percent that they did not go far enough. A staggering 22 percent admitted that they did not know what the proposals were.

Mrs Lulu Kirstein, managing director of IMS which conducted the poll, points out that once the "don't knows" are removed, only 26 percent believe that the proposals go

too far and an overwhelming 74 percent either support them (46 percent) or believe they do not go far enough (28 percent).

Mrs Kirstein says that even if the results are projected nationally and re-apportioned according to the relative English-Afrikaner voting populations, there is more than 50 percent support for Mr Botha's plans.

Broken down into Afrikaans and English-speaking responses, the survey reveals that Mr Botha's reforms enjoy the support of 43 percent of Afrikaners and 30 percent of English-speakers, with another one in three of the latter believing that he should go further.

Trouble

If the Prime Minister were to go to the country with a referendum 55 percent of the entire white voting population would vote yes, while 27 percent would say no. Those who would vote yes include half the PFP supporters.

Mr Botha however runs into trouble on the issue of the executive presidency, with only 37 percent believing it to be a good thing and 40 percent giving it the thumbs down.

There is also no clear mandate for a powerful presidency from the Afrikaner community in which nearly one in three believe it to be bad. Twenty eight percent of those who opposed it were Nationalists and 34 percent were PFP supporters.

HOW WHITES ANSWERED

If a referendum were held and you were asked to vote either against or in support of the Prime Minister's proposals, would you vote for them or against them?

	SEX		AGE		SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP		LANGUAGE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-34	35+	A/B	C/D	AFR/BOTH	ENG/OTH
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	970	476	494	417	553	319	651	444	526
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
VOTE FOR THE PROPOSALS	534	278	256	225	309	191	343	246	288
	55,1	58,5	51,8	54,0	56,0	60,0	52,7	55,5	54,8
VOTE AGAINST THE PROPOSALS	258	134	124	109	149	80	178	142	116
	26,6	28,2	25,1	26,1	26,8	25,1	27,3	31,9	22,0
DO NOT KNOW	178	64	114	83	95	48	130	56	122
	18,3	13,3	23,1	19,9	17,2	15,0	20,0	12,6	23,2

The Prime Minister is replaced by a President with greatly extended powers. Is this good or bad?

	SEX		AGE		SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP		LANGUAGE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-34	35+	A/B	C/D	AFR/BOTH	ENG/OTH
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	970	476	494	417	553	319	651	444	526
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GOOD	363	185	178	163	200	122	241	217	146
	37,4	38,8	36,0	39,1	36,2	38,3	37,0	49,0	27,7
BAD	391	205	186	168	223	131	260	142	249
	40,3	43,0	37,7	40,2	40,3	40,9	39,9	31,9	47,3
DO NOT KNOW	216	86	130	86	130	66	150	85	131
	22,3	18,2	26,3	20,7	23,5	20,8	23,1	19,1	25,0

The proposals exclude blacks. Is this good or bad?

			SEX		AGE		SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP		LANGUAGE		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	18-34	35+	A/B	C/D	AFR/BOTH	ENG/OTH
TOTAL RESPONDENTS			970	476	494	417	553	319	651	444	526
			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
GOOD			401	209	192	163	238	124	277	275	126
			41,4	43,9	38,9	39,1	43,0	38,9	42,6	62,1	24,0
BAD			448	224	224	206	242	151	297	108	340
			46,2	47,1	45,3	49,4	43,8	47,3	45,6	24,3	64,6
DO NOT KNOW			121	43	78	48	73	44	77	61	60
			12,4	9,0	15,8	11,5	13,2	13,8	11,8	13,6	11,4

The nation is equally divided on the issue of black participation, with 46 percent believing black exclusion to be bad and 41 percent supporting it.

Although the greatest opposition to black exclusion from within the white group comes from English-speakers (65 percent), an amazing one in four Afrikaners would support the inclusion of blacks in the planned reforms.

This trend shows up in such bastions of conservative Afrikanerdom as Pretoria, Bloemfontein and the Reef where a third of all whites would prefer blacks to be included in the reforms.

Further analysis of the results showed that of those who believed that the reforms do not go far enough 54 percent were PFP supporters and nearly one in four Nationalists.

Commenting on the results of the white poll, Mrs Kirstein says that even those who believe that the reforms do not go far enough, would nevertheless vote for them--a deduction borne out by the response to the referenced question.

Compensated

If the Prime Minister moved any further with his reforms, she says, some of those who believed he had gone far enough might fall away, but their loss would be compensated for by the more than 28 percent who believed he could go further.

Even in a conservative stronghold such as the Reef, she says, Mr Botha would enjoy a clear majority in a referendum.

In the Indian community 28 percent were [words missing] percent believed a powerful executive president to be bad and a massive 85 percent supported the inclusion of blacks.

In sharp contrast to white ignorance of the proposals, which was lowest in Afrikaner centres and highest among English-speaking voters, Indians surveyed revealed a high knowledge of the plans.

There was much stronger opposition to the Prime Minister's reforms in the coloured community, with 62 percent believing that they

were inadequate. This figure however drops to 57 percent who would vote against the plans if a referendum were held.

Some 58 percent of the coloureds distrust a powerful presidency and 86 percent want blacks included.

Nevertheless both Indians and coloureds would work with the system in the hope of something better emerging.

SUCCESS OF CP CONGRESS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 29

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "How Dr No Invented the Square Wheel, and Was Pledged Enough Livestock To Start a Farm"]

[Text]

TO step through the austere portals of the Pretoria City Hall this week was to embark on a journey back through time to those halcyon days when the white man was baas and his view of the world uncomplicated and unchallenged.

It was a pageant, a celebration of a time and a place in history when it seemed that the Afrikaner volk was indeed God's chosen race, ordained to carve out a world where forever the white man would be lord and the black man would know his place.

Quixotic and whimsical as it undoubtedly was, the congress this week of the Conservative Party was also a demonstration that extreme rightwingery is alive and flourishing.

With an enthusiasm that will be the envy of any party operating today, it beamed a warning that, among South Africa's white electorate, it is a force to be reckoned with.

Nationalists, who view the CP with the horrified fascination of someone with a limb wrenched off, have been claiming for some time that, for Dr Andries Treurnicht, the honeymoon is over: that the initial groundswell of support is losing momentum as the party loses its novelty.

It was difficult to find evidence for that view at this week's congress. More than 3 000 people drummed their feet, clapped their hands and roared their approval at Dr Treurnicht's opening meeting.

Next day, an impromptu offer of R100 to the party coffers loosed a deluge that an hour later had delivered pledges of R41 000 in cash and enough livestock to change the words of the song to "Old Doc Andries had a farm".

Their opponents will rightly point out that the CP policy is nothing more than the reinvention of the wheel — and a square wheel at that.

But, while its programme of principles defies logic and reality, it sounds good enough to a section of whites to produce a congress like a revivalist rally.

Dr Treurnicht and his granite-faced followers have become the Billy Grahams of white conservatism.

Their appeal reaches a broad cross-section of the white socio-economic spread: the jammed car park outside contained many more late-model Mercedes Benzes, BMWs and Audis than battered bakkies; the audience was generally older than middle aged, but included a young student and professional element as well.

It also included a group of academics, mainly members of the Aksie Eie Toekoms movement that sprouted in the last election.

Combined with Dr Treurnicht's sonorous oratory, they have given crass racism the old theological respectability that 1940s-style apartheid enjoyed among its disciples of yesteryear.

It has also brought a heavy tediousness to CP congresses. The academics indulged in a festival of myopic nitpicking to ensure that, this time, the edifice of separatism would be absolutely leakproof.

They left the inescapable impression that, having been once betrayed by a political party now bent on integration, they were not going to be suckers again.

In an affair that teemed with ironic curiosities, one of the strangest was that as the conservatives earnestly bent to the task of defining their faith, they often acted, for all the world, as if they were on to something new.

Declared Mr Malan van der Merwe, MP for Rissik: "This congress will go down as one where all the problems that have remained unsolved through the years finally reached a solution."

It was a statement greeted with cheers and applause, acclaim for a newborn wisdom that ignored entirely the fact that the CP solution was in every material respect an exact replica of old-style apartheid.

Even the fact that the party rhetoric and literature belabour its purist lineage, through the D F Malans, the J G Strijdoms and the Hendrik Verwoerds, failed

to rob it of its sense of novelty.

It is a naivete that reveals two more fundamental flaws in the party's foundation.

First, there is an apparent conviction that the present government's deviation from the original apartheid blueprint is brought on by a sudden loss of morality; it is seen as a hedonistic romp, an orgy of pleasure-seeking, a fun thing.

Nothing could be further from the truth. What reform there has been has been relinquished with the utmost reluctance, the pain of a Scrooge parting with a farthing.

And the lever that has prised every concession from the Government has been the relentless reality that apartheid simply does not work.

Yet, with an equally relentless faith, the CP has painstakingly dedicated itself to a philosophy that is not only old hat, but is a manifest failure.

And, solemnly guiding the party through that dedication were at least three men — Dr Treurnicht, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and Dr Connie Mulder — who have firsthand Cabinet experience of the day-to-day unworkability of apartheid.

The only real refinements the CP have introduced are in the policy for coloureds and Indians.

They must each have fixed homelands, where they can exercise their political self-determination — up to a point.

The party faced its first crisis over Indians. Once they had an independent homeland, would they not open immigration floodgates for brothers, sisters, cousins and aunts from India?

After long debate, this was resolved with an assurance that the Indians would not be handed their homeland until they had

signed agreements on immigration policy.

In essence, then, the policy is self-determination for each race group — as long as the whites have the final say on what everyone determines.

Similarly, the congress kicked against an original proposal that urban blacks be given certain powers to run their own affairs, deciding eventually that, instead of "powers", they should have "functions".

"If you delegate functions, you can always take them away again later," explained one delegate.

Such sleights of hand were also invoked to dispense with other unwelcome features.

For example, the permanence of urban blacks, recently recognised by the Government after years of gobbledegook to wish them elsewhere, was to be vigorously denied once more.

To stem the tide of blacks to the cities — projections are that there will be 21-million more urban blacks by the year 2000 — one should simply not provide any facilities at all for blacks in "white" areas, was the suggestion of Dr Alkmaar Swart, the AET leader.

People like the black ladies who patiently served tea and coffee throughout the congress should travel from the homelands each day to hew whites' wood and draw their water.

The overwhelming sense of *deja vu* that prevailed throughout the two-day affair, called to mind Oscar Wilde's maxim: "Consistency is the last refuge of the unimaginative."

To the extent that the CP has merely rewritten the tablets of apartheid faith, they are the dullest people around.

To the extent that they are playing to full houses, they might have confounded even Wilde's imagination.



670/1815

SOUTH AFRICA

THREAT OF MARXIST ONSLAUGHT LABELLED 'EXAGGERATION'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 26

[Article by Ken Grundy: "The Truth About Total Onslaught"]

[Text]

IN South Africa it is not easy to interest large numbers of people in political affairs far beyond the borders.

Even when it can be demonstrated that events elsewhere might indirectly affect South Africa or might possibly provide lessons that could be applied to South Africa's peculiar problems, it is like pulling teeth to get South Africans to abandon their insularity just for a while and to entertain new and exotic ideas.

To a large extent, this sort of thinking is reinforced by the view that South Africa is unique, *sui generis*, and thereby does not conform to patterns and categories devised to help us understand other societies. I do not share this view.

Such shortsightedness is surprising to me in light of the fact that the discussions and political struggles now taking place in this country over the creation of a new constitutional order have preliminarily been framed in the language of "consociationalism".

Myopia

This concept itself is an import produced by the Dutch political scientist, Professor Arend Lijphart.

Lijphart's own scholarship originally was not addressed to South African matters, but was concentrated on other multi-ethnic and multiracial societies.

If consociationalism figures so prominently in South Africa's search for a 20th-century dispensation, does it not also stand to reason that there may be other experiences, ideas and practices out there that might be helpful for understanding South Africa's foreign and domestic problems?

Sharply focused ideas and even broad paradigms ought not be dismissed simply because, superficially, they appear to deal with other peoples and other times.

This myopia, this foreshortened horizon, also undermines the determination of a sound foreign policy for South Africa.

Part of this myopia is reflected in the term "total onslaught" and in its antonym, "total strategy".

Exaggeration

They have become a part of South Africa's mythology and, as such, they inhibit the development of flexibility and subtlety in foreign policy.

Total onslaught has become, for South Africa, an article of faith as well as a statement of perceived reality. But it is not entirely related to the realities of South Africa's foreign condition.

Not that there aren't any states, including Marxist and communist, hostile to the Republic.

There are. But to see their challenge as a concerted, co-ordinated thrust aimed chiefly and directly at the Republic is, at best, an exaggeration.

Obsessed

Many South Africans seem to be obsessed with the communist menace to a point where this fear is taking on the character of institutionalised self-deception or, in other lexicon, "false consciousness".

The worst thing that can happen to a people intellectually is to begin to believe ideological constructs that are designed to mislead others.

By adhering to the idea that the Soviet Union is aiming its foreign policy principally at Southern Africa, and especially at the last bastion of "Christian Western civilisation" there, may be flattering, but it is wrong.

It is, in its way, the politically functional equivalent of the Ptolemaic history of the universe. The planet, the sun and the stars do not revolve around the earth. Nor is South Africa prominent in superpower thinking.

It may be comforting for Pretoria's collective egos to know that they rule over such an important patch of earth. And it may be useful politically to justify sacrifices and the acceptance of policies this citizenry might otherwise reject. But, at base, a policy predicated on error is bound to fail.

There is, ironically, an historical parallel in the early history of the Bolshevik state. In the early 1920s, the Bolshevik ideologues came up with the concept of "capitalist encirclement". There was just enough truth to it to lend it credibility.

The Soviet state tried to picture itself as an innocent victim of foreign intervention and hostility.

It might have been a National Party spokesman complaining that "our actions, which are designed to settle and stabilise relations, to create more lasting and peaceful relations, are misinterpreted by our enemies in a reverse sense and serve as an excuse for calumnies against us and for the accusation that we

have aggressive and annexationist aims."

It was not! It was Soviet Foreign Minister Chicherin in 1925.

Everything else in those days was made relative to the pivotal "fact" of capitalist encirclement. Lenin had decreed that "all the events of world politics are inevitably concentrating around one central point, namely, the struggle of the world bourgeoisie against the Soviet Russian Republic". The Comintern repeated this line endlessly.

All was subordinated to the struggle to avoid the full blast of capitalist encirclement.

There were occasional variations on the theme, to play up divisions among the capitalists and the need for "peaceful coexistence". But, until the 1950s, the USSR justified the retention of dictatorship and internal repression by stressing the menace of capitalism on the doorstep.

Stalin, especially, rationalised the "organs of suppression", namely, the Red Army and the secret police, on the grounds that "as long as there is capitalist encirclement there will be danger of intervention with all the consequences that flow from that danger".

In accordance with that ideology and from that time on, all internal opposition, including that from within the Communist Party itself, has consistently been portrayed as an agent for the foreign capitalist forces of reaction.

Abhor

Through the years, there has been ample evidence

that the menace confronting Soviet society from beyond the borders is founded not on the actual intensity and depth of foreign antagonism to communism and the Soviet Union, but on the domestic need to rationalise high levels of military preparedness, Soviet expansionism and the continuation of dictatorship at home.

If what has been said about capitalist encirclement has a ring of familiarity, look out. I would be the first to admit that historical analogy is the hobgoblin of pedants. All that I wish to point out is that the Soviet Union has used the foreign menace to pursue domestic and foreign policies we all abhor.

Alarming

I fear that there is a temptation in Pretoria to fasten on to the hostility of neighbouring states (hostility, it must be borne in mind, that grows out of South Africa's own domestic racial arrangements) for a triple purpose.

First, it is used to discredit domestic opposition.

Second, it is employed to persuade South Africa's Western friends and associates that Pretoria's policies are worth supporting.

Third, it would seem to justify the militarisation of segments of the society.

It was Comrade A I Rykov who said "the actual strength of the armed forces of the Union is... the chief guarantee against attacks on the workers' state".

In 1976, Lieutenant-Gen-

eral J P "Jack" Dutton, of the SADF, put it this way: "In the final instance this threat (from outsiders) is aimed not at our material possessions -- but at our very existence... our defence capability remains a prerequisite to our survival."

Total onslaught may well be believed by those in power and by many others. That is not the point. Rather, once accepted, such a perspective limits the range of policy options.

"Total onslaught" are words enunciated as if they were incantations against evil spirits. There is a danger that they may be invoked to prompt South Africans to react in pre-planned fashion to signals rather than to realities.

Nearly as alarming, they may become cynical about "total onslaught" because they know by direct experience that if such an onslaught were to be unleashed, it would amount to more than widespread criticism and isolation abroad, more than 100 incidents a month in the operational area (most of which are initiated by the security forces themselves), and far more domestic unrest.

Hence, they may start to disbelieve anything the government may tell them about the threat from abroad.

Such word games have no place in a society that prides itself on being critical and engaged politically.

When incantations bring about the desired automatic response, then a people have lost their capacity to contribute creatively to their own foreign policy future.

GOVERNMENT CLAMPDOWN ON INFORMATION EVOKE MEMORIES OF GERMANY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 27

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Wall of Silence"]

[Text] The clipped precision of his accent immediately betrayed his German origins as he said: "This is what is happening in South Africa now, I have seen in Germany before."

With a slight frown creasing his forehead behind neat gold-rimmed glasses, his tone was sad rather than bitter.

What was alarming him was a fear that South Africans were losing their curiosity about events and developments in their own society.

Even the newspapers, he remarked, sometimes seem to have stopped asking questions.

It was a deeply sobering encounter that impressed itself again this week, when an American journal, "The Progressive", published a lengthy article on whether or not South Africa has an atom bomb.

Its author, Samuel Day, travelled here specially to research the article and, after drawing together a collection of (sometimes highly) circumstantial information, decided that we do.

Whether or not his verdict is correct, the arguments he presents for his case are singularly uncompelling.

That is not the point.

What triggered a warning was the fact that because South African legislation prevents publication of information about nuclear matters (the Atomic Energy Act, the Defence Act and the Protection of Information Bill) it is an area that has become taboo.

One's curiosity about nuclear affairs — probably the number one public issue in Europe and on American campuses — has become blunted.

Day, in his article, refers to two South African correspondents whom he questioned.

He wanted to know why they had failed to follow up reports during the 1979 uproar when both Russia and America accused South Africa of having detonated a nuclear device.

"What would have been the point? I couldn't have used the information anyway," said one.

The other explained: "I steer clear of the bomb stuff. I'm too intelligent to get into that."

Given South Africa's more pressing obsessions with race and political reform, it is perhaps understandable that the nuclear question has failed to catch alight.

But is there not a danger that the secrecy that increasingly shrouds other areas of public affairs might be insidiously dulling the national sensitivity and consciousness?

Last weekend, yet another South African died in police custody.

Had 21-year-old Mr Moabi Dipale been a detainee under the security laws, his very detention could have been kept secret under new legislation.

If the fact that people are disappearing into prisons for long periods without charge or trial goes unannounced each time it happens, how long would it take for the public at large to forget that such things happen at all?

And, there is a long and growing list of other areas where the public are prevented from receiving information.

The question of oil, how much we have and whence it comes; defence matters (South Africa was able to wage war on Angola in 1975 without telling its citizens); allegations against the police; recently provision has been made for direct aspects of race policy to be kept secret in terms of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Combine these and others with the enforced registration of newspapers on pain of closure, the extensive system of banning people, censorship and the increasing tendency of Cabinet Ministers to evade Parliamentary questions and you have a society that is pulling down the shutters on an extensive array of vital activities.

What if South Africans steadily became incurious about such matters?

Jacobo Timmerman, the Jewish newspaper editor of the Argentinian daily *La Opinion*, raises a spectre in his harrowing account ("Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number") of Argentina after Isabel Peron's regime fell to a military junta.

In the ensuing two years, from 1976 to 1978, 10 000 people are thought to have perished; all trace was lost of another 15 000, he says.

"What there was," he recalls, "from the start, was the great silence, which appears in every civilised country that passively accepts the inevitability of violence, and then the fear that suddenly befalls it."

That silence which can transform any citizen into an

accomplice.

"That silence which existed in Germany ... or in the USSR, when the people assumed that everything would return to normal."

"Initially, this was the conviction in Argentina. Then came fear. And after the fear, indifference. 'Stay out of politics and stay alive!'"

Author André Brink closed his novel "A Dry White Season" with the belief that all that was left was to "report what I know."

"So that it will not be possible for any man ever to say again: *I knew nothing about it.*"

He said this week indifference was something he had been agonising over for a long time.

"It continues to stun me how some very fine people are totally unaware in South Africa because they have excluded the possibility of finding out."

"Blunting oneself to human suffering is one of the most depressing aspects of the South African way of life."

He compares the Government's predilection for conducting its affairs in secret with the recent disclosure that Japan has been rewriting its own history and adds:

"Everybody hoped that, after Info, things would finally come out into the open, but it has all sunk back into secrecy."

Indeed, it is ironic that Prime Minister P W Botha's first promise on taking office in the wake of Info was for more open administration.

Yet, the tide of secrecy continues to swell.

For author Alan Paton, the prospect of a society that has lost its curiosity is dreadful.

"It means it becomes an acceptor of everything."

"There is a famous quotation that in order for evil to triumph, it is quite sufficient for good people to do nothing," he said. However, he does not believe

South Africa has lost its curiosity; the Press and the opposition remain the "most awake areas of society."

"The outspokenness of opposition is still something to be thankful for," he said.

Stellenbosch political scientist Dr Gerhard Erasmus says one of the great dangers of withholding information is that it results in an uninformed electorate.

"The voters cannot make their proper choices. They do not realise what the alternatives are or what dangers lie ahead."

In terms of *realpolitik*, this has profound implications right now.

The Government, at last prepared to entertain thoughts of change, finds itself faced with an electorate labouring under total misconceptions it has fuelled either through active propaganda or through suppressing information.

Says Dr Erasmus: "You spoil people on a certain diet for 30 years, then suddenly expect them to swallow something else."

"This is the trouble: they are simply not going to believe you."

Verligtheid, the much-debated "force" that may or may not launch South Africa into a new era, translates into "enlightenment".

Yet, there is a distinct danger that the very practitioners of South African enlightenment are contributing to the exact opposite, that they are generating what Socrates described as the only evil: ignorance.

They would do well to heed the warning of Thomas Ingeland that "a (society) without knowledge, an 'I have read' may well be compared to one that is dead."

SOUTH AFRICA

JAPAN CUTS FERROCHROME BUYS FROM SA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Aug 82 p 18

[Article by Geoffrey Murray]

[Text]

TOKYO — Japanese steelmakers have begun a deliberate policy of diversifying ferrochrome imports away from heavy dependence on South Africa.

There is keen interest in Tokyo on whether South Africa will counter this trend through more aggressive salesmanship or further price-cuts.

From 1975 to 1979, South Africa far exceeded everyone in supply capacity and price-competitive power.

But industry analysts say the trend is to maintain a fairly strong trading relationship with South Africa while increasing imports from countries who qualify for preferential-duty treatment.

China, the Philippines and India are

still steadily increasing production capacity in an effort to lure Japan away from its South African connection and, in recent months, they have done remarkably well.

With Brazil and Zimbabwe also starting to make their presence felt, industry analysts say Japan is now as problematical a market for South African ferro-alloy producers as Europe and the United States, where demand has been shrinking fast.

Industry analysts cite several significant developments that indicate a trend away from South African suppliers.

Daido Special Steel, which formerly bought about 10 000 tons of ferrochrome annually from CMI, is now diversifying. This year

it has bought for the first time 4 000 tons from China and has allotted one-fifth of its buys to Brazil.

Nippon Metal Industry, which has had a close relationship with Samancor since 1975, began to sharply cut back its buys last year. It now gets three-fifths of its needs from Zimbabwe and Brazil.

Nippon Yakin is cutting by about half its buys from CMI this year (formerly these were on a level of 10 000 to 12 000 tons annually). India and Brazil now provide more than half of its requirements.

Industry analysts note that South Africa has been left with no choice but to operate at only about 45 percent of its maximum production capacity.

CSO: 4700/1815

FANIE BOTHA CALLS FOR PRODUCTIVITY THRUST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 82 p 16

[Text]

The private sector should make the improvement of productivity its major aim, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said when he announced the three winners of the National Productivity Award.

Mr Botha said South Africa had no hope of overcoming its economic problems if it continued neglecting its responsibility in the field of production.

"By achieving a productivity growth rate of only 15 percent of that of our competitors, we are in fact conceding defeat. What we need is the complete involvement of all South Africans in the field of production," he said.

The private sector had demonstrated its willingness to combat one of the country's economic problems when it played a role in the Manpower 2 000 project. "What we need now is a similar, if not

bigger involvement from the private sector in productivity improvement," Mr Botha said.

The Government looked upon productivity improvement as an absolute must for long-term survival.

"Continued economic growth, the standard of living of the people, our ability to compete on international markets, in fact our entire livelihood depends on productivity."

While the Government contributed to solving most of the country's infrastructural problems, the national performance depended on the performance of the free enterprise system, Mr Botha said.

The awards are given each year by the National Productivity Institute for "the effective and efficient use of resources with a resultant increase in the

input: output ratio."

This year's winners are:

- The Sigma Coal Mine, Sasol, for productivity improvement achieved by an outstandingly successful participative management programme. The programme included organised group discussions involving employees in determining their own aims.

- Quarryman Port Elizabeth, for overall outstanding productivity improvement. Raw material costs and truck mixer running costs account for about 85 percent of the delivered cost of ready mixed concrete, and it was in these areas they had the greatest success.

- Umzimkulu Planters' Co-operative, Port Shepstone, was given the award for its participative management programme applied to the entire process of transporting sugar cane

DD: 4700/1815

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLICATIONS OF BAN ON DEMONSTRATIONS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "Another Avenue of Protest Is Closed"]

[Text]

The solitary protester who stands silently holding a placard within 500 metres of a court building now faces a fine of R1 000 or one year's imprisonment, or both.

This is just one of the ramifications of the Demonstrations in or near Court Buildings Prohibition Act which became law on August 1.

Described alternately as "an unnecessary piece of legislation" by a law lecturer and the "further erosion of the rights of the individual and assembly by Helen Suzman," the Act closes off one of the few avenues of peaceful protest left to South African citizens.

And as with much of the security legislation passed by Parliament this year, the wording of the Act is sufficiently vague to give rise to uncertainty and difficulties in interpretation.

For instance, when is a gathering of people outside a court room or building a "demonstration?"

In the Act a demonstration is defined as "any demonstration by one or more persons

for or against any person, cause, action or failure to take action, and which is connected with or coincides with any court proceedings or the proceedings at any inquest under the Inquests Act."

Which could theoretically mean that a group of people protesting about a rise in the bread price, two blocks away from the courtroom, while a political trial is in progress, could be prosecuted under the Act.

In the case of a highly publicised political or murder trial, interested parties and spectators have frequently spilled out of the courtroom into the court corridors.

Should the "gathering" make any show of solidarity, raise their arms in black power salutes, chant or sing, they could constitute a "demonstration" according to law lecturer Mr Gilbert Marcus.

And in what Mr Marcus describes as "a sinister move," any person who "makes known" the proposed demonstration is liable to be guilty of an offence as well.

As a member for the Lawyers for Human Rights Group, Mr Marcus believes that the Demo Act is the last nail in the coffin of the right to peaceful protest.

"In any political system the right to demonstrate peacefully is of fundamental importance. Without it, it is virtually impossible for the citizens to influence political decisions."

The State clampdown on open-air meetings under the Riotous Assemblies Act was an emergency measure introduced in 1976, but has been renewed each successive year.

This left a slim way open for single demonstrators, but this avenue has now also been partially closed with the Demonstration Prohibition Act. Mr Marcus observes: "The result of cutting off peaceful channels of protest has been an escalation of

violence.

"One wonders whether this Act is not yet another over-reaction by a government embarrassed by the solitary protests of parents whose children have been detained without trial for months on end."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president of the Black Sash, says: "I would be sympathetic if I thought the purpose of the legislation was to maintain peace and quiet for the operation of the courts.

"But as usual the Government uses a concept like that and turns it into a repressive measure."

In a final thrust of the legislative knife, the Act provides for the use of force in the dispersal of the demonstrators, including the use of firearms, if necessary.

CSO: 4700/1815

SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-JEWISH VANDALISM PROBED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Neil Hooper and Boetie Eshak: "Jews vs PLO: Not Just a Student Row"]

[Text] The mystery surrounding the painting of pro-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) slogans on synagogues in Johannesburg deepened yesterday.

First, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, Acting Commissioner of the SAP and head of the Security Branch said he believed the outburst of anti-Jewish sentiment "has far greater ramifications than a mere student conflict."

Then Professor Marcus Arkin, Director-General of the SA Zionist Federation added his conviction that the desecration of Jewish buildings had nothing to do with the war in Beirut.

"I think it is the perpetrators' way of expressing their political frustration locally," he added.

"By identifying themselves with the PLO they have a way of letting off steam.

"It is a very timely way of expressing their dissatisfaction with their political lot in South Africa without falling foul of the law."

Gen Coetzee declined to elaborate on his statement.

Last week he revealed exclusively to the Sunday Times that the PLO is training and supplying arms to terrorists of the African National Congress.

Yesterday he warned that the desecration and destruction of Jewish property would not be tolerated.

Protection

He said he had issued instructions to police stations throughout the country that special protection be given to Jewish property.

at the same time the Security Branch had been instructed to make an all-out effort to apprehend those responsible for Thursday's outrages in Johannesburg.

The first signs of pro-PLO and pro-Israeli animosity in the city were seen nearly a week earlier during clashes between rival student groups at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A pro-PLO meeting was arranged by the Black Students' Society (BSS) which has many Indian Muslim members and a pro-Israel meeting by the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS).

Since Thursday's painting of slogans on synagogues, leftwing and rightwing student groups have blamed each other saying that those responsible were trying to reap political gain for the forthcoming Student Representative Council (SRC) elections.

But these claims were dismissed yesterday by General Coetze, who said the police viewed the outburst of anti-Semitism seriously and that the outburst had far greater ramifications than a mere student conflict.

Professor Arkin said that recently both in Cape Town and Johannesburg certain newspapers catering for blacks had been publishing articles that were virulently anti-Jewish and sympathetic towards the PLO in Lebanon.

Of the newspaper in Capetown which circulated mainly among Muslim readers, Professor Arkin said: "We believe that this newspaper is possibly being financed by Arab oil money."

He believes that those behind the anti-Jewish outburst were radicals and could include whites.

"I think they could even include Jews.

"Even in the Jewish community there are those who don't understand the complex Lebanese situation and are opposed to Israel's attack on the PLO in Beirut," Prof Arkin said.

Virulently anti-Jewish pamphlets distributed to accompany the synagogue paintings were ostensibly issued by the "Wits Broad Left."

Mr Jeremy Clark, president of the Wits SRC who identified himself with the "Wits Broad Left" said it was a generic term used to describe people of a particular point of view but was not an organisation and would not issue pamphlets.

The SRC completely dissociated itself from the pamphlets which he said were issued as an obvious attempt by "opposition groups" to discredit the SRC.

Mr Clark said he did not think any students had been responsible for organising the anti-Jewish outburst on Thursday although they might have been participants."

Denial

A printing company, Brill Brothers, whose name was linked in newspaper reports on Friday as having done some of the preparatory work on the pamphlet placed an advertisement in today's Sunday Times.

The advertisement says the company denies emphatically that it printed or was in any way involved in preparatory work on the pamphlet.

It adds that the directors of the company wish to assure the Jewish community and all sectors of the South African population of their bona fides as commercial printers.

CSO: 4.00/1815

MILITANT JEWISH UNDERGROUND ADMITS ROLE IN WITS INCIDENTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by Tony Weaver: "We Stirred It Up, Says Secret Faction"]

[Text]

A MILITANT Jewish underground organisation has admitted playing a major role in this week's unrest at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The Jewish Defence League (JDL) warned that it would intervene again if pro-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) rallies were held off campus.

There was still some tension on the Wits campus at week's end, after seven days of sporadic clashes between Zionists and PLO supporters.

Zionist sources on the campus confirmed that a militant JDL group was operating secretly.

Underground

In South Africa, the JDL operates underground and has no official standing.

In other countries, it has claimed responsibility for assassination of PLO leaders and bomb attacks on PLO offices.

An anonymous caller, claiming to be a JDL member telephoned the Sunday Times this week and threatened violence against PLO supporters.

A JDL spokesman, who also refused to identify him-

self, said: "Yes, we were on campus."

He said the JDL would "suppress any form of anti-Semitism in this country — in any way we see fit".

Black students told the Sunday Times they would continue to move around the campus in groups as they feared victimisation for their role in the PLO support meeting.

Their fears seemed justified since a man accompanying the alleged JDL members — many with army-style haircuts — photographed leaders of the pro-PLO group.

Scuffles broke out on the campus on Wednesday.

Groups of Zionists chased PLO supporters down narrow alleys, hurling abuse and threatening violence.

Only swift intervention by Wits security guards and Vice-Chancellor Professor D J du Plessis restored order.

Students were amazed to see their white-haired principal courageously wading into the crowd to haul out ring-leaders by the scruff of the neck.

Twelve students were suspended and barred from the campus pending a disciplinary hearing on August 16.

All student meetings were banned indefinitely.

Skirmishes continued throughout the day after two lunchtime meetings — one

supporting Israel's actions in Lebanon, the other supporting the PLO.

At one stage, a group of about 1 000 Zionists faced 500 PLO supporters — mainly black but with a large group of Jewish and other white students — across a narrow strip of concrete between two buildings.

Ugly scenes erupted as Wits security personnel, Prof du Plessis and Students' Representative Council president Mr Jeremy Clarke struggled to keep the groups apart.

A group of Zionists chanting "no, no, PLO" cornered a handful of black students wearing keffiyehs, the traditional Arab headdress.

The two opposing mobs were composed of those unable to join a packed PLO solidarity meeting, and Zionists who had streamed to the meeting after a pro-Israeli meeting organised by the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS).

SAUJS officials and leaders of the pro-PLO group pleaded for calm.

A SAUJS source said later: "A small JDL gang came on to campus and seemed to deliberately provoke trouble."

The pro-PLO meeting was organised by the Wits Black Students' Society (BSS).

The main speaker said the PLO's aim was not to create a non-Jewish Palestine, but to "build a commitment to a

state where we can raise Muslims, Christians and Jews side by side in peace and democracy".

A statement released later by the BSS condemned "all forms of racism and anti-Semitism".

Tense

Tensions began rising on the campus the previous week when a poster, pamphlet and sticker war broke out between the two groups.

The first JDL member who approached the Sunday Times claimed responsibility for one of the eventual assaults.

By Thursday afternoon, relative calm had returned to the campus although the atmosphere was still tense when lectures ended on Friday.

In a statement on Friday — 10 000 copies of which were distributed throughout the campus — Prof Du Plessis said that before the disturbances took place he had met with the BSS and SAUJS leaders whom he found to be "intelligent and responsible people".

He said it was clear the two organisations were not responsible for the clashes but that "undesirable elements on the campus" had capitalised on the occasion and through "deplorable behaviour" had violated Wits tradition of "tolerance and respect".

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR CHANGES THROUGHOUT FINANCIAL SECTOR EXPECTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text]

MAJOR changes throughout South Africa's R100 000-million financial sector can be expected following the introduction of a vast new information network in which virtually all the country's institutions will participate.

Fourteen major competing institutions, whose activities span the full range of financial services available to the public, have pooled their know-how and resources to commission a large-scale, ongoing survey to determine how South Africa's householders manage their financial affairs.

When the information is fed into a computer data bank, institutions will have a wealth of information about the demands and needs of the community and a wealth of data for identifying trends.

Ongoing surveys could well reveal changes in financial consumer attitudes that could result in dramatic changes in the structure of banks, building societies, insurance companies and even the Post Office, one of the participants.

The survey will lift South Africa's financial sector into the scientific computer age by gauging consumer needs in the following ways:

● It will provide the base for fine-tuning all services to consumer needs, sharpening competition among various institutions in the free-market concept.

● It will enable financial institutions to plan their service, marketing and advertising strategies on a scientific basis in an economic climate in which competition is extremely stiff for available savings and investment funds.

It will result in better utilisation of institutional funds designated for marketing and advertising. Theoretically it should eliminate multi-million [word illegible] advertising "flops."

Called the Index of Financial Institutions (IFI), the extensive survey is being undertaken by Market Research South Africa (MRA,) whose canvassers will be probing the financial details and opinions of around 2 500 households representing more than 6 000 individuals throughout the country over the next three months.

The first report is expected to be completed by the end of January next year.

The IFI survey represents a significant step forward in South African market research in that it is the first time that this sector of the financial community — which includes banks Barclays, Standard, Nedbank, Trust, Volkskas and Santambank; building societies UBS, Allied, NBS, Saambou; insurance giants Sanlam, Old Mutual and Liberty Life — has been prepared to participate in a joint venture of this kind.

"This bringing together of competitive organisations, which are not only sharing the costs of the project but have also contributed extensive know-how, opens up tremendous opportunities which could not have been possible for any individual concern," says Hannes Buys, chairman of the MRA standards committee.

The information gained from the survey is expected to provide a comprehensive picture describing the financial holdings, opinions and habits of the South African white population.

MRA director Nick Slater, who heads the research team working on the project, emphasises that answers will remain strictly confidential, with the anonymity of each participant assured.

MRA has already carried out an extensive pilot study

to test the validity of the questionnaire and the degree of acceptance of the IFI survey.

"The response was extremely positive," says Mr Slater.

"An interesting feature that emerged from the pilot is that for many people the exercise of filling in the questionnaire represented the first time they had actually attempted to clarify where they stood in terms of their financial affairs."

As an aid to filling in the questionnaire, the sponsoring institutions have collaborated in producing a comprehensive dictionary of financial terms that will go to each participant.

When the IFI results are computerised, sponsors of the survey will have the benefit of linking into two further MRA surveys, AMPS and Sociomonitor.

The All Media and Product Survey (AMPS) is an annual study carried out by MRA for the South African Advertising Research Foundation.

Sociomonitor is an ongoing research project where the aim is to record, at regular intervals, changes occurring in a wide range of South African social trends.

CSO: 4700/1815

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCE SECTOR INVOLVED IN STRUGGLE FOR MARKET SHARE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by John Spira: "Banking's Big Guns Are Blazing"]

[Text]

A GARGANTUAN struggle for market share is developing in South Africa's R8 400-million finance sector.

Main combatants are Barclays and Standard, which together control 54% of the country's hire-purchase and leasing business.

Judging from comments made by the chief executives of the two groups during the past two weeks, both are suffering casualties in the conflict.

Standard's Conrad Strauss reported that Stanbic's 12.6% half-year profit rise had been inhibited by losses suffered at Stannic, the group's financing arm.

Barclays's Bob Aldworth stated earlier that he was not satisfied with the performance of his group's Wesbank subsidiary.

The scramble for market share is probably a symptom of the fact that last year these banks took a view on interest rates and came up with the wrong answer.

They wrote business at fixed rates, expecting interest rates to decline this year.

Had they read the market correctly, they would now be earning income at high rates but paying for money at low rates, thereby reaping expanded profit margins.

But, because interest rates have remained high, margins are being severely squeezed.

They are now trying to ensure that they maintain or increase market share in order to grow, trusting that the profit pendulum will swing the other way once interest rates begin to ease off.

And, since 90% of hire-purchase business is done with the motor industry (and HP accounts for 63% of the total finance market), the prospect of declining car sales will mean an intensified struggle for business in a shrinking market.

To date, it seems that Barclays is getting the upper hand.

In March 1981, Barclays's total share of the finance market was 26.2%.

By March this year its proportion had risen to 31.1%, principally because Wesbank made substantial inroads into the hire-purchase

sphere, raising its share of this market from 26% to 33.6%.

Moreover, it is a trend which is evidently continuing, with Wesbank having written a record R113-million worth of business in June.

Standard, on the other hand, has been losing ground.

In March 1981, Standard controlled 27.9% of total finance business. By March this year the figure had fallen to 23.3%.

During this period, Stannic's share of the hire-purchase market fell from 24.2% to 19.4%.

Standard also shed market share (from 33.3% to 30%) in the leasing market, while Barclays made marginal inroads, pushing up its slice of the cake from 26.5% to 26.7%.

Of the country's total finance business, hire purchase accounts for R5 300-million and leasing R3 100-million.

Other major forces in the finance market are Bankorp (Trust Bank, Santam and Senbank) with a 21% share, Nedbank with 9.9% and Volkskas with 6.1%.

In the 12 months to March this year, Nedbank was the only group other than Barclays to have gained market share (up from 8%).

Bankovs slipped from 21.9% and Volkskas from 6.7%, ostensibly because of the scramble for hire-purchase business — an area where both groups lost ground.

SABOTAGE SPURS EMPHASIS ON SECURITY NEED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 34

[Text]

RECENT acts of sabotage around the country are bringing home to businessmen — especially those engaged in strategic industry or operating in strategic areas — the importance of efficient security.

This is the view of Bob Power, president of the Security Association of South Africa (Sasa).

As a consequence, he says, the association's annual conference from August 18 to 20, and Interbou, with its

comprehensive security section, are well timed this year.

"Now is the ideal time for security measures to be reassessed. Too many people in commerce and industry believe that an admittance register at the entrance to their establishment, unsupervised and unarmed guards and fancy electronic equipment without manpower back-up are sufficient to ensure the safety of their staff and business," says Mr Power.

Sasa has for many years been advocating tax benefits regarding security spending — especially for national key points — and Mr Power is pleased that provision has been made in the Income Tax Act to encourage businessmen who wish to improve their security arrangements.

"Security is not a luxury. It should be a vital part of any business, built in from the very beginning," Mr Power adds.

Exhibitors in the Security and Protection hall at Inter-

bou include Fidelity Guards, whose MD, Roy Macfarlane, says:

"We still find a general lack of knowledge in commerce and industry of the range and quality of security services available.

"To meet this need we will have small teams of experts at our stand to provide the necessary advice."

The Fidelity Guards range of services includes armed banking and carriage of cash, computerised payroll and transport services, the provision of guards and a new special service unit set up to meet the expected requirements of the Government's key-points legislation.

The Debex Electronics stand will feature a working selection of the latest in electronic aids.

Included will be new random search and micro-dose X-ray units together with a compact video-telephone package which became available just in time for the exhibition.

On the perimeter protection front, the company will exhibit current examples of the Nato-approved "Fence-guard" microwave units.

Emtron will be exhibiting what it claims to be the world's most advanced fence protection system, the American-designed FPS-2.

Mike Pretorius, director, marketing operations, says the system was selected after the company had studied extensive laboratory and field tests to determine detection efficiency and false-alarm rates.

"During the four-month test period the overall detection rate was in excess of 99%, and only two recorded alarms were unaccounted for."

He adds that the FPS-2 system has been selected for 283 Nato installations and also for Radio Free Europe.

A new service, Alarm Alert 24, which monitors any type of alarm system, will be exhibited by Loss Control

By utilising a digital com-

municator in conjunction with Post Office telecommunication services, the company claims to be able to monitor any number of outputs wherever there is an automatic telephone exchange.

For example, if the fire alarm goes off, the fire brigade is automatically informed. If it is a burglar alarm, the local police station gets a call.

At the Tedelex Electronics stand will be the CCTV surveillance system, which can be used effectively in factories, mines, etc, to keep an electronic eye on proceedings.

On the clock-watching side, Control Instruments will be exhibiting its Time-on-Line time, attendance and access control system.

This micro-computerised system provides management with comprehensive information and up-to-the-minute department attendance status reports, and will also limit access on various security levels.

INVESTMENT IN SASOL CONSIDERED SAFE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Adam Payne: "Why Sasol Looks a Good Buy"]

[Text]

IGNORING the view that Sasol's chart is bearish with the price down from nearly 500c in October 1980 to 330c now, a Johannesburg Stock Exchange analyst considers the company a safe investment that should achieve dividend growth of 15% a year

He considers its performance will be better than the average industrial company which suggests that the share price will prove more resistent than most. Even so, he suggests buying at 330c

In a large well-researched report he stresses that Sasol is commercially viable because of the protection it receives on motor fuels. This amounts to nearly 6c a litre — a bonus of more than 20% compared with the prices received by the oil companies.

The difference between the 32.6c received by the refineries and the 64.6c paid at the pump is explained by taxes and levies amounting to about 28.3c a litre plus the dealer's margin of 3.7c

Protection given to indigenous fuels is substantial. Over and above the rebate of about 3.9c a litre, Sasol benefits from lower transport costs which result in a total advantage of about 6c a litre.

The Government has guaranteed Sasol that the price of its fuels will be allowed to follow the international oil price. In spite of decreases overseas oil has not fallen in price for SA because of the

reduced buying power of the rand

Even in the event of the oil price falling in rand terms, there is sufficient fat in the levies and elsewhere to allow Sasol to achieve profit growth, says the analyst.

"When buying Sasol shares one is essentially acquiring a stake in a company which is effectively underwritten by the State."

Demand for its product is assured and with the low-cost funding supplied by the State, financial risk is negligible.

"My calculations — which by the very nature of medium-term forecasting must be tentative — suggest that the immediate benefits to Sasol Ltd of acquiring Sasol 2 will be small. The acquisition seems likely to take place in 1984-85 and may require Sasol to raise R1 000-million by a rights issue."

The report discusses the products of the three plants, the financing and the market outlook for chemical production. Points made are:

Although the gasification-synthesis process used by Sasol is being overtaken by changing technology, its plants work and are suited to South Africa's low-cost high-ash coal. The first commercial direct liquefaction plant is probably eight to 10 years away.

Sasol 2 and 3 will derive a far lower proportion of their sales from non-fuel products than Sasol 1. Because of this, Secunda is likely to be less profitable and less flexible than the existing coal-based activities at Sasol 1.

Although the Saudi Arabian market price has held at \$34 a barrel, sales of crude oil

are taking place at lower levels. The analyst says oil prices are not likely to rise before 1984.

Sasol 2 and 3 will experience accelerating growth in the second half of the Eighties. This will result from an almost static depreciation charge, falling interest payments and profit-margin gains derived from new products and more efficient use of existing facilities. With the acquisition of Sasol 2 and later Sasol 3, earnings growth is likely to gain momentum.

As a commercial undertaking Sasol is unique. The State has acted as banker for its expansion programme with "interest" being paid on a deferred basis.

The demand for its products is virtually open-ended.

Although profits will grow rapidly, shareholders should not expect great earnings increases. Because of the subsidy and funding assistance given by the State, it is unrealistic to believe that Sasol will be allowed to make super-normal profits.

Having been a weak performer for the last two years, the shares are now at an attractive price and set to achieve superior performance. There are however, two factors which could impede the share's performance:

Firstly, disenchantment with oil shares overseas could increase sales of Sasol's shares from abroad.

Secondly, with every South African institution loaded to the gunwales with Sasol and with the prospect of a major rights issue many will be reluctant buyers.

SOUTH AFRICA

THE NEW MERCE IN NEW SERVICES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Aug 82 p 24

— 26 —

South African Stevedores Services and Rennies Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring have rationalised their interests in a new company to be known as South African Stevedores.

Freight Services, which owns African Stevedores, and Renneres Grindrod Cotts each have a 50 percent shareholding in the new company.

The stevedoring industry has been affected severely by the decline in volume of breakbulk cargo caused by increasing containerisation.

Over the past five years the annual tonnage handled by stevedores at South African ports has dropped by 16 percent from 18 million tons to 11 million tons.

The current containerisation of the Far East and North American routes is expected to depress volumes further and to increase the excess capacity in the industry.

The shareholders said in a joint statement that the merger would introduce economies of scale, eliminate duplicate facilities, and ensure the maintenance of a high level of service to customers. It would also enable the new company to finance rising costs in "this strategic but shrinking industry."

Mr Neville Organ, chief executive of the Freight Services Group, is the chairman, and Mr Derek Macev, managing director of Rennies Grindrod Cotts, is

managing director.

The General Workers' Union said in a statement that the move had "important implications" for 5,000 stevedores in the industry.

SENSITIVE

"We are not claiming the right to veto the merger but in some ports it is a very sensitive issue. The employers should have consulted earlier with the union."

Mr. Organ said: "We are mindful of our relations with the union and obviously we must talk to its representatives about all aspects of the merger."

A possible result of the merger is the retrenchment of stevedores, but the employers are expected to negotiate retrenchment procedures with the GWW.

SOUTH AFRICA

COAL SPURS TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

Coal has been the booster in trade with West Germany — a healthy each-way performance which has pushed values to new peaks.

Exports jumped by 20.5 percent during the January-May period this year. Sales amounted to R555.2 million compared with R480.7 million for the corresponding time last year.

FLUCTUATIONS

While the surge was largely the result of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the mark and the rand (17.5 percent) real growth was 3 percent.

The bulk of exports to Germany was in raw materials (R190.4 million compared with R143 million last year), with coal leading the sector — a trend which is certain to continue because coal from national open-cast mines is much cheaper than German coal.

Coal exports alone during the five months

of 1982 advanced to R60 million from the 1981 figure of R22.4 million.

At the other side of the trade scale, German exports to this country moved ahead even further by 43.2 percent in rand terms or 21.9 percent if the difference in exchange rates is taken into account.

German export values were R1 231.5 million as against R859.7 million in the five-month period of 1981.

The latest figures disclose a national trade deficit for the five months of R676.3 million — a figure which German trade circles believe could be drastically changed.

The South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry suggests that the deficit could be cut back if South African exporters adopted a "more long-term export strategy" instead of dropping exports when demand for their products improves locally.

NEW PLANT TO SUPPLY DIESEL FORGINGS PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

AN advanced, new R25-million plant to supply diesel-engine forgings for Atlantis Diesel Engines (ADE) is to be erected at Atlantis in the Western Cape.

In terms of a contract signed this week with Dorbyl Automotive Products (DAP), the plant will supply all crankshafts, some camshafts, connecting rods and timing gears for all ADE engine ranges.

This makes DAP a major component supplier to the ADE project, which will have a production capacity of 50 000 diesel engines annually.

The first of its kind in South Africa, the plant will introduce a new level of technology and will open the door to local manufacture of other large forged components required by South African industry.

The contract follows lengthy investigation and negotiations.

The plant is expected to come on stream in the second quarter of 1984, with prices fully competitive with those from overseas.

The forging section will be constructed during the next two years and, like the Atlantis foundry, will be situated close to the ADE complex.

Although the facility will be capital-intensive, it will

initially provide work for about 150 people.

Like ADE, it will also be a nucleus to attract to Atlantis other industries such as machine shops.

It will extend the capability of the DAP forging and machining division in the closed die forging area to a forging of 150kg with a total annual capacity of 32 000 tons of forging.

As with DAP's other facilities at Uitenhage, Rosslyn and Germiston, the Atlantis forge will be supported by the full range of services on site — namely, die design, manufacture, heat treatment, metallurgical laboratories and quality assurance.

The main forging plant will include a full programme-control, spindle-type forging machine with a mass of approximately 450 tons.

It will stand 15m high with a rated forging force of 11 000 tons, and will complete a typical crankshaft forging in only two blows.

In addition to the Atlantis project, a further R12-million investment programme covering commercial vehicle prop shafts, constant velocity joints for front-wheel-drive cars and additional forging press and heat treatment facilities is in progress.

CP MAKES MORE INROADS INTO AFRIKAANS STUDENT POLITICS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 8

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party has made further inroads into Afrikaans student politics, with CP supporters this week seizing control of the University of Pretoria Students' Representative Council (SRC).

This was the first major triumph for the CP in student politics since last month's Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) congress, at which a CP supporter, Mr Andre Bartlett, was elected president of the national body.

In the University of Pretoria student election, sources said, most of the 20 members elected support the CP.

This was shown by the composition of the SRC's new executive, elected on Thursday night.

Three of the five positions on the executive, including that of chairman, were filled by CP supporters.

The new chairman is Mr Ian Scott, one of the CP's organisers on the campus. He used to be a National Party youth organiser but resigned immediately after this year's split in the NP.

Outspoken

Mr Scott was present at the CP's organising meeting shortly after the split in the National Party and was one of a group of Pretoria students who donated

funds to the then fledgling party.

He was also responsible for organising and chairing CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht's first triumphant meeting on the campus, which drew a crowd of nearly 4 000.

His deputy is Mr Koos Kemp, a former ASB branch chairman and one of the CP's first organisers on the campus.

He is a leading campus conservative who came under heavy fire from the verligte University of Stellenbosch campus newspaper, Die Matie, for alleged racist remarks he made during a liaison meeting with the Stellenbosch SRC last year.

One source said: "That is typical of Koos. He is a very outspoken and controversial conservative who often talks before he thinks."

The third member of the verkrampte executive trio is the new vice-chairman, Mr Alkmaar Swart.

He is the son of Professor Alkmaar Swart, the founder of the right-wing academic group, Aksie Eie Toekoms, which has now amalgamated with the CP. Prof Swart serves on the CP's head committee.

Low poll

The two other executive members, Mr Delon Human and Mr Paul Grobler, were said by campus sources to be staunch

supporters of the NP, although Mr Grobler was described as a "conservative Nationalist but a strong party man".

The political sympathies of the remaining ordinary members of the SRC are "difficult to determine as a group", one source said, adding:

"If the executive they elected is CP-dominated, then it stands to reason that the SRC would also be dominated by the CP."

This week's election was characterised by a low poll of 32.8 percent compared with last year's 45 percent.

Campus observers attributed this to the fact that only seven of the 20 SRC seats were contested by new people, the rest being filled unopposed, by nomination, default or by students with previous SRC positions.

Significantly, all three CP men on the executive stood in constituencies which were opposed, while Mr Swart won the highest number of votes out of the 20 students elected.

The election is conducted on non-party lines and the SRC has a firm policy of steering clear of political issues.

But it has in the past intervened in campus politics and prevented groups to the left of the NP from putting up posters and organising meetings.

All the new members of the SRC were at an inaugural training seminar this weekend and could not be contacted for comment.

BUSINESS ADVISED TO PREPARE FOR UPSWING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 82 p 11

Text] South African businessmen were urged yesterday to look at the positive side of the sharpening recession and to regroup forces, take stock and prepare for a future upswing.

"My opinion, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said in Pretoria there was a tendency to be alarmed and concerned over the worsening economic conditions.

But there was also a positive aspect to the downswing, he said.

He capped recent top level discussions by the AHI on the threatening depression, he said the downswing could in fact be put to good use in a number of ways.

Businessmen could, for instance, use it to step up the training of staff, to "brighten up" management, to concentrate on short term projects and on achieving the maximum use of available labour, capital and raw materials.

"These things can all be done by establishing a sound foundation for the next upswing," Mr Horn said.

"The emphasis should not only be on a sufficient number of workers to see us through the present phase but also to be able to meet and benefit from the future."

He said the AHI appealed to businessmen to be positive and to give attention to improving the financial management of their undertakings.

"The only item to build up a spirit of increased productivity and efficiency is to review and re-think so that these facets which are vital to South Africa's competitive position internationally can be taken through to all undertakings."

Mr Horn said the economic situation had been plumbed at length at the last recently meeting of the AHI and the feeling was that the inflation problem should receive continuing consideration.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NP AIMS TO PROTECT WHITE INTERESTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] The National Party's policy is the only one in South Africa with the prime goal and aim of safeguarding the vested rights and interests of the Whites, Mr F.W. de Klerk, leader of the Transvaal NP told a lunch gathering of NP supporters and business leaders in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr De Klerk, the guest speaker at a fund raising occasion of the Rissik NP divisional council also said the quality of White rights in South Africa was comparable to the best elsewhere in the world.

The question was thus, not whether the NP wanted to retain the rights of Whites or to secure them--only how it should be done in a multiracial country and against the background of international onslaughts, he said.

Comparing the NP's policy with that of the leftist Progressive Federal Party and of the two Rightwing parties, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party--the PFP with its lack of ethnicity and the other two with their dreams of separate watertight communities--Mr De Klerk said the NP's political ideology departed from the others on the points of security, prosperity and stability for all in South Africa.

The NP had a history of development and although it had made mistakes these were being eliminated.

Compared with the other political parties the NP had vision with regard to the future, he said.

The NP's policy took cognisance of the demands of time and acknowledged that besides "own interest" there was also "common interest," which should be accommodated.

The NP accommodated Blacks in a different way to Coloureds and Asians.

The Whites had obtained all the rights they could get when the country became a republic and one could not give them more rights than existed, he said.

"It must now decide how to accommodate the conflicting interests of other groups in such a way that it does not whittle away the rights of Whites," he stressed.

He said the continued safety of Whites depended on what happened to the Coloureds and Asians.

"It is impossible to retain the monopoly of political control in White hands."

If the political interests of Coloureds and Asians could not be accommodated there would be a terrific confrontation--a confrontation which the Government could perhaps initially handle.

"But the NP wants to avoid confrontation because it is safe and fair," he said.

"The NP does not want to build White prosperity and security on poverty and bad rate living circumstances for others."

"Without bravado the NP honestly wants to execute the biblical demand of equality in everything it did," Mr De Klerk said.

Referring to the Germiston District provincial by-election--the NP retained the seat with a 309 majority in a three-cornered contest--he said he was not discouraged with the "high number of voters who were misled."

"The NP will only do better in future," he said. He called on those present to make available the finances so that the future of "our youth" be secured."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SHARP DROP IN INFLATION--South Africa's inflation rate on an annualised basis showed one of its sharpest drops in a long time in July this year. This could be an indication that the authorities are getting a grip on inflation. On an annualised basis the inflation rate in July eased to 14,42 percent from 16,05 percent in June. The index base 1975 rose 0,-86 percent in July to 234,1 from June's 232,1. The inflation rate has been easing since April this year when it reached 16,55 percent--the highest since 1962. In interpreting the annualised figures for July one should keep in mind that there was a petrol increase in the same month last year which distorted the base to some extent. This technical distortion, however, is not enough to explain the sharp drop. An interesting explanation came from Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs. He is of the opinion that quite a few businesses had sales during July in an effort to increase their liquidity in the wake of the high interest rates. The result was that prices were substantially lower which again distorted the figure for July in this year. The index for foodstuffs rose 1,18 percent in July and 12,38 percent on an annualised basis. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 82 p 1]

PRISONS PROMOTIONS--The Acting Commissioner of Prisons, Lieut Gen M.C.P. Strik, yesterday announced the following promotions effective from July 1. To the rank of brigadier: Col C.F. Goosen, presently commanding Brandvlei Prison Command; Col D. Hiscock, commanding Durban Prison Command; Col E.A. Huyseman, commanding Leeuwkop Prison Command and Col C.J. Scheffer, commanding Port London Prison Command. Seventeen majors were also promoted to the rank of lieut-col.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 82 p 9]

CP-HNP COOPERATION WANES--The chances of early cooperation between the HNP and the CP seem to be facing after both announced that they would put up candidates for the Parliamentary by-election in Parys early in November. Mr Cape Marais, leader of the HNP yesterday morning said his executive would be meeting last night and that possible cooperation with the CP in coming by-elections would be discussed. "But we do not plan to make any statement on our decision," Mr Marais added. He made it clear that the HNP was still of the opinion that the NP's policy statement of 1966 should form the basis of any discussion for electoral or other cooperation. At the weekend Dr A.P.

Mr J. B. J. van der Merwe, leader of the CP, made it clear that his party was ready to oppose the BNP in Farys unless it withdraws its candidate, Mr Visser van Heerden, who is already canvassing. Mr Louis Steenberg, general secretary of the PNP said it was clear after Germiston District that the CP could not be beaten in Farys without the support of the PNP. The NP holds a nomination meeting among its four candidates for Farys on Friday. The four are Mr S. M. van der Merwe, Mr J. C. van Zyl and Mr Isaac Cronje. [Text] (from *Die Volksblad* and *Die CITIZEN* in English 24 Aug 82 p 8)

Arguing against the state's case, Mr Justice Jaffarni Chamaiso told the court yesterday that he had used explosives to protect and injure. The state's case was that he had used explosives to damage a transformer at the Transallys Escom power substation at Witbank on October 11 last year. The state also alleged that he had received military training in Rhodesia and Angola from 1978 to either 1981. Another charge against the members of the A.M.A. was to have been to the Witbank substation that morning. According to the charge sheet, Mr Chamaiso was found in possession of explosives and liaison ammunition including a Makarov pistol. He was not called to give evidence on the charges and Mr Justice W.J. Goliath adjourned the proceedings today. First Johannesburg the CITIZEN in earlier on June 6, 1989.

by the Indian authorities in the Free State is justified to become part of the vast, mainly metropolitan area, but Indians will still be barred from settling in the country, at least in the foreseeable future. That is the conclusion of a part of the Vaal River development plan of the South African Government, published by the future plan of the Vaal scheme. Conditions for the future plan of the Vaal scheme, in a metropolitan complex, indicate the area--comprising the Transvaal towns of Johannesburg, Randburg and Soweto--will consist of the following:--
1. The Indian population within the broader framework of the VA area.
2. The office of the Free State Minister, Mr. P. J. Botha, who invited
the author to the Free State, suggested that the author report upon him as saying
the same should not be done to the VA in the near future. He
also added that the VA should not be taken through Soweto, or taken
into the Free State by the VA. "More care is to be taken through Soweto, or taken
into the Free State by the VA, or else no change in existing regulations, this
was agreed in the VA area, could not change existing regulations, this
was agreed in the VA area, could not change existing powers
in the metropolitan area," he concluded. However, these existing powers
and responsibilities of the Free State authorities, to some Indians will still be
left to govern the area. The government will be given the power to accommodate the
resettlement from the African administration and land been surveyed by
the government from the African administration and development, Mr. Chris
van der Kolk, and the Minister of Developmental Development [See *ibid.* p. 2].

The second is a technical agency in the form of a national museum, the National Museum of the Arctic Region, located at ANCHORAGE, Alaska Territory. It was founded in 1906 and is now being developed through the initiative of the U.S. Fish Commission's Bureau of Fisheries. It is administered by the Fish Commission's Bureau of Fisheries at the Bureau's expense. The Bureau has a 100,000-ton national quota of 100,000 cubic yards of ice to be supplied only by the Bureau of Fisheries' injection

diesel engines. The high thermal efficiency of the engine is achieved partly by using waste heat from the engine coolant and by an ingenious control system developed by Daimler-Benz. The Pretoria City Council is assisting in road testing the new engine in one of its buses under the supervision of the Bureau of Standards. Because the new engine, apart from some minor aspects is based on established technology, Atlantis Diesel Engines should be able to produce the engine without any major adaptation of the present South African facilities. AECI--which produces methanol on a commercial basis locally--together with other companies, is investigating the possibility of expanding its facilities.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 82 p 3]

SANKO SUBSIDIARY--One of the world's largest shipping lines, Sanko Steamship Company, has established a subsidiary in Johannesburg. It is headed by Mr Donald West, former commercial manager of Safmarine. Other subsidiaries are in Tokyo, Singapore, Rotterdam, London and New York. The line has a fleet of more than 300 ships and is a major transporter of bulk cargoes, oil and liquid petroleum gas. The Johannesburg office in the Carlton Centre will be linked by international satellite to all the subsidiaries and the parent company, Sanko Kisen, in New York. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Aug 82 p 24]

SAMSA BAN SOUGHT--Six South African university student bodies have launched an international campaign to get the South African Medical Students' Association (Samsa) expelled from the world body. The campaigners want Samsa--made up of medical students from the Universities of Orange Free State, Stellenbosch and Pretoria--out of the International Federation of Medical Students' Association because of "Samsa's lack of action concerning matters related to health in its broader social context." In this regard student bodies at the Witwatersrand, Natal, Cape Town and Medunsa universities claim that Samsa had failed to take a public stand over deaths in detention or the effects of "apartheid health" in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 9]

BROWN BUYING POWER BOOMS--Coloured households, now numbering 367,000 are rapidly developing into a consumer power in their own right. Last year 135 000 coloureds bought a car, 31 000 bought bakkies or combis, while 185 000 bought a refrigerator. Nearly 163 000 decided on a new electric stove, 100 000 on a hi-fi, 154 000 took to a television set while 91 000 wanted a washing machine. In a similar vein, 108 000 bought a watch, 12 000 needed an engagement ring and 75 000 painted either the interior or the exterior of their home. An astounding 110 000 coloureds tried to lose weight and a healthy 18 000 acquired a second-hand truck. More than 150 000 households own a dog and 82 000 homes have a pet cat. According to a recent AMFS survey, quoted by Market Research Africa, 655 000 coloureds eat rice, 341 000 take sugar, 266 000 use insecticides, 241 000 buy toilet soap, 213 000 use flour, 189 000 prefer yellow margarine. Another 159 000 drink cool drinks, 155 000 sip table wines, 148 000 use washing powders, 125 000 like aerosol deodorants and 124 000 pop headache pills. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 4]

SWISS-SA VENTURE--A leading Swiss-based investment consultancy, GUV Ag, specialising in property opportunities in South Africa has launched an industrial division, says its German consulting partner, Armin Hurtz. Since the recent launch, GUV has been inundated with more than 600 applications for investment advice in South Africa, says Mr Hurtz. "Of these anticipated 600 annual applicants, 15-20 middle-sized companies will emerge to invest large sums in this country. "So far most German and Swiss investors have shown a preference for industrial and commercial property in this country." The consultancy services mainly middle-income private companies with turnovers from R25-million to R250-million a year. "Many are privately owned, some have been in the same families for generations and they are now testing the ground outside their traditional domain. "Potential investors who have not visited South Africa are often poorly--even adversely--informed about the country. "Before bringing them here on an investment-oriented tour we must first demolish their many misconceptions and a plethora of prejudices," says Mr Hurtz. Yet, after a familiarisation visit, most clients feel more confident about investing in South Africa. Though GUV concentrates on commercial, office and shopping properties a properly programmed industrial division should bring an additional 10-15 investors "as long as we brief them before the visits." Mr Hurtz feels that Europe's consultancies must become more service-oriented and bring clients personally to the country rather than send them here with a list of contacts. "Personal introduction to one's sources will always win the day. Giving them an address list is not the way." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 4]

CEMENT PRICE RISE--The cement price is to be increased by 22,35c a 50kg bag from October 1 as a first step by the industry to generate an estimated R2 000-million. This is the sum required to provide additional production capacity so as to meet the expected demand over the next 10 years. The increase, announced by the South African Cement Producers Association represents a rise of about 7,5 percent on the average price of a 50kg bag. The executive director of the association, Mr G.E. Taylor, said that the increase was necessary in the long term to generate the required capital for expansion and to ensure adequate company profits for strong balance sheets and at the same time to offer a fair return to shareholders. In addition, producers had to cope with current high interest rates, increased taxation and rising costs, he said. "The cement producers have also faced the problem of significant increases over a number of years in the cost of the kraft paper used in the 50kg cement bags. "As a first step in correcting what has been an under-recovery situation, the differential between the price of bulk cement and bagged cement has been increased from 12c to 18c." Mr Taylor said that the chairman of the Cement Producers Association, in his annual review for 1981 released in April, clearly outlined the problems facing the cement industry, "and we are now taking steps to handle these problems." He added that there were clear indications that the majority of customers preferred smaller, more frequent price increases announced well in advance rather than a big annual increase. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 3]

POLISH EMIGRANTS--Two thousand Poles have emigrated to South Africa since martial law was declared eight months ago, and SA firms are busy recruiting more. The 45 000 Polish refugees who fled to Austria are also being snapped up by other industrial countries, mainly the United States, Canada and Australia. Mr Walter Krumm, Press officer of the South African Embassy in Vienna, said this week: "We have already sent 2000 people out and we are still recruiting more. "More than 50 South African companies have been over here looking for likely recruits and they have been very successful in finding what they want." The biggest recruiters have been Dorbyl Engineering, Escom, Iscor, Volkswagen, General Mining, Anglo American, motor manufacturers and hospitals. Hospitals have been snapping up as many doctors and nurses as they can find in the refugee camps. The South African Government foots 20 percent of the bill for moving refugees and their families and the employer pays the rest. "Firms in South Africa have made very good job offers," Mr Krumm said. "No Pole leaves Austria without a fixed job offer." "When he leaves here he knows the job he is going to, where his accommodation will be and what his salary is. "If he arrives on a Friday, he is almost ready to start work on a Monday." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 21]

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT--During the next six years a total of R51 000-million will be invested in 27 major manufacturing groups in South Africa. According to projections made in the latest issue of the Property Economist, a 5,1 percent average real growth rate of new investment in the manufacturing sector can be expected between now and 1987, which, added to an annual average inflation rate of 15 percent puts new investment at 20,1 percent a year. The largest sector for new investment will be iron and steel basic industries which will be responsible for 22,4 percent of total new investment. The motor vehicle sector will comprise 8,7 percent and chemical products will be responsible for 8,2 percent. Other major investment avenues which will attract funds include beverages at 6,2 percent, industrial chemicals, 6,1 percent, textiles, 6 percent, food, 5,8 percent and metal products, 5 percent. South Africa is, however, currently in a down phase after production levels peaked in July last year. For the whole of 1981 manufacturing production increased by 6,9 percent compared with 10,4 percent in 1980. From July to February 1982 there was a decline in the seasonally adjusted production index. The sectors which experienced declines in productivity in the 12 months to February 1982 were food, leather and leather products, wood and wood products, furniture, pottery, iron and steel and basic industries and professional and scientific equipment. There was an increase of 15 percent in the non-ferrous metal basic industries sector. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1816

NATION'S FUTURE ANALYZED

MB270657 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 28

[Editorial: "We Must Follow in His Footsteps"]

[Text] The death of His Majesty King Sobhuza II last Saturday had deprived the Swazi nation of a leader and father most loved and admired by his people.

This week, the prime minister, Prince Mabandla, rightly told a joint session of Parliament: "The sad departure of His Majesty has deprived this Parliament and the Swazi nation of the invaluable services of a great leader, a tireless adviser and a father for whom we all had so much love, respect and deep affection."

These are qualities of a true leader. Unfortunately such qualities seem to be on the decline in most world leaders today.

The news of His Majesty's death has come as a big shock to his subjects. He was held in high esteem by his people. On numerous occasions he demonstrated his fatherly love during his addresses to the nation, smaller groups and individuals.

His passing away is a source of great sorrow, during the past 61 years of his reign, he worked tirelessly for the advancement of his country and people.

King Sobhuza's long reign has never been a bed of roses. It was marked by unending challenges, among which was the struggle for the restoration of the independence of the Swazi people.

The two other goals he set himself were the regaining of Swazi nation land and the mineral rights that had been taken away arbitrarily.

The announcement less than 3 months ago of an agreement on the land deal with South Africa was the culmination of His Majesty's goals.

As if he knew that his time to leave had come, on Friday, less than 24 hours before his death, he received detailed reports from his emissaries he had sent to brief African states about the land deal with South Africa. The land question was the last of his three major roles. They were no easy tasks to achieve. They called for perseverance, diplomacy and a cool head.

Pursuing his policy of peaceful negotiations, the king was able to achieve his objectives without a single drop of blood ever being shed.

The major challenge facing the Swazi nation today is taking off from where the king left and marching forward in unity. Peace and unity should remain the cornerstone of our nation. We should at all times remember the emphasis our late king placed on peace and unity. The footmarks he has left behind are clearly visible for all of us to see and follow. Unity is strength.

His wise counselling on peaceful negotiations are even more relevant at this moment when important discussions are going on and important decisions are to be taken. This is the time for all of us, irrespective of our station in life, to realise that our destiny as a nation will largely depend on the current discussions and the final decisions that are taken by the Royal Council.

The members of the Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State] announced this week have an equally important role to play in the kingdom's future. These two bodies need our cooperation if they are to provide the appropriate leadership the country requires. Their decisions during deliberations will to a large extent depend upon our conduct as a nation.

The banging of tables during discussions is not only unSwazi but, also unacceptable. Events in other parts of the world have clearly shown that confrontation begets violence.

Our late king's belief in peaceful negotiations has been accepted by all peaceloving people of the world. It would, therefore, be unfortunate if we, having witnessed the good results of this policy, were to start departing from now or in future.

Speaking during his diamond jubilee celebrations last year, His Majesty remarked: "The practice of giving one another--even as nations--our backs when there is some misunderstanding is no solution as it can only lead to our destruction."

At no time in his life had King Sobhuza felt he had an enemy. He said: "He who regards himself as my enemy cannot succeed because I will spare no efforts in getting closer and closer to him until there is a confernce."

Peace has always been uppermost in the king's mind. He once said: "Because man has been given the talent of speech by God--people must discuss or invite someone to come and help them--certainly not a group, and thereby resolve the issues facing them." These are the words of a statesman and wise leader in a world full of hatred and complete disregard for peace and love.

In pursuing the policy left by the late king, the Swazi people under the present leadership will do well to continue to take only what is good from foreign cultures while discarding the bad ones from our own.

May our king and father rest in peace. Bayethe [hail, your majesty]!

CSO: 4700/1818

ZAMBIA JUDGE APPOINTED OMBUDSMAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A ZAMBIA High Court judge, Mr Justice Moodley, has been appointed Zimbabwe's first Ombudsman, with effect from September 1, the Minister of Justice, Cde Simbi Mubako, announced yesterday.

He was appointed by President Banana acting on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission. He will investigate, with the approval of the Prime Minister, the actions of any Government ministry or department in cases where it is alleged that a person suffered injustice.

In terms of the Bill passed recently, he will not be able to investigate the President and the Prime Minister and their staffs, the Cabinet office, judicial officers, the Attorney-General or law officers about their legal advice given to the State in cases conducted on its behalf, except with the specific approval of the Prime Minister.

Nor will he be able to investigate the defence forces, the police and the prison service.

He will investigate complaints against local authorities, statutory bodies and any other body or service which is controlled by the State, other than those already mentioned.

According to the Bill, the Ombudsman is appointed for a three-year period, renewable for a second term, and will have to retire at 65.

His salary will be higher than that of a permanent secretary and to avoid conflicts of interests he will not be allowed to hold any other public office or paid employment.

He will receive complaints from citizens or

residents of Zimbabwe only.

He will have wide-ranging powers to order the production of documents and to compel Government officials to supply information.

If any complaint merits action, a report will be made to the respective ministry or body with a copy to the Prime Minister and any minister concerned. Cde Mubako told Parliament in June.

"I believe that the establishment of the office of the Ombudsman will provide a very effective machinery for preventing abuses of power in public service and other quasi-Governmental bodies and for ensuring the fair and efficient running of the Government," he said.

People's Guardian Widely Experienced

DURING his eight years on the Zambian bench, South African-born Mr Justice Moodley (57), earned a name as one of the most respected and responsible judges in the country.

Mr Justice Manival Muniswami Moodley was born in Durban on March 13, 1925 — third in an Asian family of four brothers and five sisters.

His father was a pioneer Asian schoolteacher in South Africa, and following in his footsteps, all the sons became teachers.

He did his primary education at Greenwood Park Indian School, Durban.

In 1939 he was selected to go to Sastri College, Durban, which was a premier secondary school and teachers' training college for Asians.

After completing his A levels in 1945, he took a one-year post - matriculation teachers' training course, and taught at Natal schools until 1950.

At the same time, studying part-time at Natal University, he gained his BA, majoring in English and history.

He went to London where he took up law and was admitted to the Inner Temple while also teaching part-time in London.

He was admitted as a barrister-at-law at the Inner Temple in July 1957.

After eight months as a senior master at his former college, in South Africa, he joined Adisadel College in Cape Coast, Ghana, in 1959 as an English teacher.

In Ghana he met the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, also teaching there at the time.

In January, 1962 he decided to return to Britain "to preserve my Commonwealth status", because South Africa had left the Commonwealth.

He was indentured to British barrister Sir Geoffrey Howe, now Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Later he joined chambers in the Temple as a practising member of the English Bar and part-time law reporter.

In September 1966 he took up an appointment as a Lusaka resident magistrate contracted under the British Overseas Supplementary Aid Scheme. Six months later he was transferred to the Copperbelt town of Mufulira.

He has since held various positions: Deputy registrar of Lusaka High Court (1970); senior Lusaka resident magistrate (1972) and Lusaka High Court registrar (1973). He was appointed a judge on August 8, 1974.

He was transferred to Ndola in March 1975 and remained there until his retirement last month.

CSO: 4700/1820

STATE 'SEEKS PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON RESETTLEMENT'

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

WHEN the Government's resettlement programme was first launched there was little time to involve the people, the Deputy Secretary for Rural and Co-operative Development in the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Paraiwa, has said.

Cde Paraiwa was reacting to charges by delegates at the Hlekweni seminar on environmental degradation, that the Government had ignored the people when drawing up resettlement policies.

"During 1981, I visited Bulawayo two or three times and on each occasion the question of the need to involve the people was discussed with the former Minister of Lands, Cde Sekeramayi, and Cde Mahachi (then deputy minister).

"However, at the time the resettlement programme was launched, there was little time to involve the people."

The operation had become a desk exercise by

BULAWAYO

officials in the ministry.

Ministry officials from past governments were aware of the direction in which the incoming Government wanted to move and had tried within existing concerns to make provision for the programme, Cde Paraiwa said.

The question of the exclusion of contributions from the people regarding resettlement did not affect the whole country.

In some areas where agro-ecological conditions were better the problem had not cropped up.

"In those areas where the conditions are more conducive to better living conditions, the resettled people have had no complaints."

From the time provincial resettlement officers had been appointed they had tried to discover from the people how they wan-

ted the Government to approach the issue.

"We wanted to know how they wanted us to meet their hopes, fears and desires," said Cde Paraiwa.

Some people had come up with suggestions, but when the Government had asked for detailed proposals they had not received them.

Experts attached to the Ministry of Lands were working in Matabeleland and were available to district councils and provincial authorities.

"They are there for the people to approach with ideas of how things should shape up," he said.

The reports and proposals of these experts would be looked at by the ministry and would be made available to the public for feedback.

"A wrong impression has been created that the Government had closed its mind to proposals from people in certain areas.

"We have not overlooked the concerned people in those affected areas and we are aware of the environmental problems they face," said Cde Paraiwa.

CSO: 4700/1820

ZCTU ADVISES COMPANIES TO CONTINUE RECRUITMENT EFFORTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

COMPANIES should continue to recruit apprentices, even though the Government will recruit them in the future, the publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Cde Elphigio Soko, said at the weekend.

"Employers should continue recruiting apprentices until the Government directs them not to do so. To suspend recruitment at this stage is unfair and retrogressive to the country's desire for more skilled people," he said.

Cde Soko was reacting to a recent report in the Herald saying major employers had suspended recruitment following a statement by the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, that the Government intended recruiting apprentices and allocating them to employers.

"Employers should continue recruitment until the Government's

intention becomes law. This is the only time they should stop the exercise."

He supported the Government in its bid to recruit apprentices for employers, saying it would help to overcome the skilled manpower shortage in Zimbabwe.

"We have a serious shortage of skilled manpower, especially artisans, and one cannot understand the logic of any employer suspending the recruitment of apprentices," he said.

He also said the Government was consulting employers and the ZCTU on how its programme of recruitment could be implemented.

Cde Soko said he expected that by the end of the year the Government's policy of one union to each industry would be fulfilled.

"We have made tremendous progress in uniting unions since the formation of the ZCTU in 1980," he said.

CSO: 4700/1820

GOVERNMENT REGULATES SIZE OF HOUSING PLOTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

ALL plots for new houses in Zimbabwe must be at least 300 m², the Government has told the Harare City Council.

The letter, signed by the Secretary for Local Government and Town Planning and the Acting Secretary for Housing, said layouts using smaller stands, and previously approved by the Government, could be kept.

But, no building would be permitted unless the building contract had already been signed.

Councils with sites pending approval, or in an advanced stage of planning, could submit these with evidence of work done and the financial implications of changing the plot sizes.

The Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning, after consulting the Ministry of Housing, would decide if the larger stands had to be used.

All National Housing Fund money would now be channelled through the housing services development branch of the Ministry of Housing for use by building brigades.

No new contracts could be signed for any housing, except for council staff houses, without permission from both ministries, but funds for existing signed contracts would be available to local authorities.

At a Press conference on Tuesday, the Minister of Housing, Cde Simbarashe Mumbengengwi, said building brigades would help the nation provide reasonable quality housing at low prices for the lower paid.

There would be two groups of brigades, one making materials and one helping people build their own houses.

The materials brigades would be divided into two sections. One would make concrete blocks on building sites. A smaller number, one in each province to start with, would make more sophisticated materials, such as roofing.

There would also be two sorts of building brigade. One type would help build new houses on newly-laid-out stands. The other would help people alter and extend existing inadequate houses.

The brigades would be under the full control of the local authorities. "This may have to be modified in practice," the minister said. "We don't anticipate any problems with the

municipalities. We believe they have adequate infrastructures to carry out this exercise."

But district councils would need help for a little while.

Cde Mumbengengwi said Zimbabwe was self-sufficient in building skills, although not all possessors of these skills had formal qualifications, and the registration exercise to take place after the census would allow the ministry to know the number and whereabouts of potential brigade members.

Rural housing had been neglected totally in the past, said the minister, and a great deal had to be done. He thought farm workers could perhaps live in central villages.

The ministry was looking into the possibility of starting a few pilot schemes in areas where many commercial farms were grouped together.

Discussions would be held with farmers, miners and all interested organisations, on how such settlements could be set up before any decisions were taken.

SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 p 17

[Text]

THE Ministry of Industry and Energy Development is to show people throughout the country how biogas and other new and renewable energy sources can be used.

The assistant director in the department for the development of new and renewable energy resources, Dr Ronnie Chivya, told the Mashonaland branch of the Solar Energy Society of Zimbabwe in Harare on Tuesday:

"We are hoping to start the project next month and we will do so with financial assistance from the European Economic Community."

Energy problems were not regional and should be tackled globally. Zimbabwe was taking part in world energy conferences and the development of energy in SADCC countries because of the great importance of energy development.

"World energy consumption is very uneven, with the lion's share going to industrialised countries.

"It is therefore impossible for developing countries to make much progress towards development unless they change their patterns of energy consumption," said Dr Chivya.

It was important to develop alternative indigenous sources of energy, particularly solar energy for which Zimbabwe's climate was ideal.

"A significant industrial base for the development of solar energy was established in the country after the escalation of world oil prices in 1973.

"With the advent of solar silicon cell technology, we are assessing the economic viability of solar photovoltaic systems in satisfying our rural energy requirements for water pumping, communications, lighting and refrigeration," he said.

There were also many possibilities for using biogas. It could be used in gas-burning appliances for cooking, lighting, refrigeration and to replace diesel engines.

Biogas could reduce the demand for fuelwood and charcoal, leading to the conservation of wood resources and the reduction of desertification.

"The ministry has built a number of biogas digesters as demonstration units for the rural people."

A fuelwood conservation programme had been initiated to run parallel to afforestation, said Dr Chivya. Research into wood stoves was in progress.

"The exercise will establish the most fuel-efficient stove design

which will be used as a prototype to spread wood stove technology."

Wind energy was also being harnessed for pumping water in some parts of the country. Many windmills had been erected and were working satisfactorily.

Although the Government had taken steps to develop solar energy, it was still faced with many problems.

The major problem was financial. The high capital cost of solar energy technology was inhibitive to development.

"The Government believes the problem can only be overcome through technological improvement, material and manufacturing development, coupled with a package of fiscal and other promotional measures," he said.

There was no infrastructure, distribution, supply, maintenance and service of the solar energy systems, while these did exist for conventional fuels.

The Government needed to develop the necessary infrastructure so that solar systems could compete with conventional systems.

It was difficult to spread awareness of renewable energy resources to the people. Awareness had to be promoted regarding techniques which offered more efficient ways of using renewable sources.

Technology which would simultaneously meet the criteria of low cost, efficiency and reliability is not yet available," said Dr Chivya. "The Government will encourage and participate in research in this direction to make emerging technologies available to the people."

CSO: 4700/1820

ZIMCORD FUND SPENDING FIGURES RELEASED

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE MUCH awaited report on Zimcord funds, which was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday, showed that \$576 million has been committed or spent on identified projects leaving a pledged balance of \$823 million.

The following table shows some of the larger donors and in particular instances where considerable amounts of pledged money has been committed:

Donor Country/ Agency	Total Pledge (\$m)	Amount Committed (\$m)	Balance (\$m)
Canada	30.0	23.0	10.0
China	17.3	17.3	—
E.E.C.	120.0	35.0	85.0
		1980/82	
France	71.0	33.0	—
		1982/3	
		38.0	—
Kuwait	38.0	33.0	5.0
Netherlands	9.4	8.5	0.9
Nigeria	11.4	9.5	2.0
OPEC	7.2	7.2	—
Saudi Arabia	35.0	35.0	—
Switzerland	16.8	16.4	0.2
Sweden	48.3	21.4	26.9
UK	165.0	83.0	82.0
USAID	201.0	55.0	146.0
West Germany	57.0	35.0	22.0
World Bank	330.0	82.0	248.0

In some instances the figures do not exactly balance due to fluctuating exchange rates and additional pledges.

By December 31 last year, Treasury had disbursed the following funds to Government ministries and implementing agencies for the reconstruction and rehabilitation programme:

Ministry/Agency	Total funds disbursed (\$)
Min. of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development	16 041 617.31

District Development Fund	21 455 096,00
Dept. of Social Services	17 535 512,57
Min. of Health	1 891 100,00
Min. of Works	2 713 119,00
Min. of Education and Culture	1 326 288,41
Division of District Administration	17 160 000,00
	<hr/>
	79 921 015,46

(Includes \$1 798 376,17 to other ministries and agencies). Of these allocations, the DDF put \$8 388 085,00 towards building roads and bridges. The provision of food by the Department of Social Services took \$13 802 169,36 from its amount.

The District Administration Division used nearly all its more than \$17 million allocation for the construction of council schools.

The report also shows the Zimcord funds allocated to the Public Sector Investment Programme which is split into commitments and interest.

A commitment refers to a firm allocation of funds while an interest is merely an expression on intent whether honoured or not.

The total commitment and interest of \$297,8 million was inclusive of the overall Zimcord total of \$576 million.

Ministry	PSIP	
	Commitment (\$m)	Interest (\$m)
Transport	72,30	5,0
PTC	9,75	—
Education	143,30	—
Water Development	9,50	5,0
Agriculture	18,00	7,0
Lands	48,50	26,4
Housing	12,90	1,0
Note smaller amounts to other ministries have not been shown.		

CSO: 4700/1820

NHIWATIWA REJECTS CHARGES OF BIAS IN PAPERS, ZBC

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

THE duty of the Zimbabwe mass media is to mirror the activities of society as a whole and evolve an image of the nation as a whole, the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Cde Naomi Nhlwatiwa, told the Senate.

Replying to points made during the debate on the President's speech, Cde Nhlwatiwa rejected claims that the mass media was partisan and did not criticise the Government.

Government ministers, officials and citizens appeared on television and were featured on the radio and in newspapers regardless of their political affiliations.

All political parties that required coverage were given time and space. The problem with ZAPU was that it had no national songs and no national interest to promote and protect, she added. When ZAPU said the media was biased it meant that it was not able to "hero worship" its leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

It would not be allowed to do so because there was only one Prime Minister in Zimbabwe.

ZBC and ZTV did not serve individual or sectional interests, but the national interest alone, Cde Nhlwatiwa said.

The Government had been forced by technology to buy colour television transmitters and equipment. Many countries were now only making colour equipment and it was difficult to service or repair monochrome equipment because spare parts were rare and expensive.

She did not believe it was wrong to use foreign currency to introduce colour television and negotiations were under way to set aside a limited amount of foreign currency for colour sets.

She agreed that there were occasional delays in telephone exchanges and that this was largely due to the exodus of skilled white staff after independence.

But the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation was undertaking massive training programmes and the three-year transitional development plan would expand and rehabilitate the equipment and capacity of the PTC.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Moton Malanga, told the Senate that the plan was now in its final stages of preparation and was expected to be released in September or October.

His ministry needed time to prepare "such an important document" and hold further discussions so that the plan could adequately reflect national objectives.

The amount of Zimcord funds committed to specific projects had now risen to \$376 million and this was impressive in view of the enormous difficulties the ministry had faced in processing the pledges.

Cde Malanga clarified the tax position of companies and said that if, for example, a company made \$100 profit, 51.75 percent or \$51.75 would be paid in income tax. The company would be left with \$48.25.

If the whole amount was distributed as a dividend, it would be subject to a 20 percent dividend tax, or \$8.69, which would leave shareholders with \$38.16, and not \$28 as one senator had claimed.

CSO: 4700/1820

EXPATRIATE RECRUITMENT ISSUE EXPLAINED

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Des Parker]

[Text]

EXPATRIATE recruitment is probably unpopular with all employees and employers in Zimbabwe alike, but opinions differ in the business sector on its effectiveness and alternatives to it.

Their loyalty to their employer and their new country for the next few years is questionable. And the bitterness of their colleagues is engendered by the substantial financial benefits they receive.

Traditionally, expatriates are allowed to remit much of their salaries. Advertisements in English newspapers for skilled workers for Zimbabwe recently offered return air fares, annual bonuses and duty-free importation of personal effects, furniture and cars. They could also remit a third of their pay.

Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries' president, Mr Alan Paterson, said local workers should remember though, that they have job security whereas the expatriate is engaged on the understanding that he is only a stop-gap.

He said he sympathised with Zimbabwean skilled people who dithered between staying in the country and continuing to benefit from the conditions and lifestyle, and leaving because they believe expatriate workers are "getting a better deal."

"I personally do not think it is a better deal." The CZI felt the Government would have been better advised to fully discuss an expatriate programme with the private sector before implementing one.

However, said Mr Paterson, the Government had initially decided on recruiting immigrants but subsequently decided to issue them three or five-year work permits with a possible option to settle.

He described the scheme as a "necessary, although undesirable mechanism" which should be phased out as soon as possible when local recruits are sufficiently trained to fill the gaps.

Mr Alistair Black, President of the Institute of Personnel Management of Zimbabwe and personnel director with Hunyani Holdings Ltd, said he believed the expatriate requirement came about from a lack of foresight and planning by Zimbabwean industrialists.

Most did not foresee the extent of the skills drain at the time of independence and had failed to adjust their manpower planning accordingly.

As a result he could see Zimbabwe becoming a country of expatriates unless the skills gap could be bridged effectively. The situation produced "a massive problem" for company's manpower planners whose programmes and wage budgets were thrown out of kilter.

INCENTIVES

Foreign short-term recruits produced instability in existing work forces, who felt hard-done by because of the perquisites and incentives offered to the expatriates.

In addition they created a "micro-cultural" problem, said Mr Black, where foreign workers with one set of cultural terminology passed their skills and knowledge onto a local worker who would have to continue to work in his own culture.

Government and para-statal organisations appeared to be the only bodies thus far authorised to bring in expatriate workers in the true sense, said the IPMZ president. A difficulty commerce and

industry was facing was the Government's lack of communication on its plans for the private sector in the field, he added.

In the meantime, employers should look at their apprenticeship training schemes and possibly solve some of their short-term manpower difficulties by reducing the ground covered.

This would lessen industry's possible future dependence on expatriates, "but we have got to talk to the Government and tell them that with their blessing, we will gladly help", said Mr Black.

CZI Chief Executive Mr Tony Read, said he believed Zimbabwean employers saw the need to bring in, at their own expense, skilled people who were capable and willing to impart their knowledge to locals. "But they must be given carte blanche to recruit as they see fit."

Mr Allen Bridgland, the director of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management, said he believed employees who felt chagrin and moved on when they found they had to work alongside an apparently better-paid expatriate, were acting against the national interest.

They should realise the country's need for short-term skilled labour to be imported and the premiums their employers have to pay to return business to an even keel.

They ought also to remember that the imported worker has no security of tenure and is merely on strength to do an interim job and pass on his knowledge to a local.

Where the scheme fell down, Mr Bridgland warned, was where a capable local worker was not available for some time and the expatriate was kept on to the financial detriment of the firm.

Offering the skilled foreigner permanent residency with the job only alleviated the loss of manpower but aggravated the unemployment position in the country.

On the other hand, employment agency director Mrs Margaret Cook said foreign workers should be encouraged to stay on.

Her organisation received several applications from artisans and other workers overseas wanting to emigrate to Zimbabwe. However, local employers would not take them without work permits and the Government would not issue permits unless they were working.

VALUABLE

Mrs Cook felt it was ridiculous that firms would pay premiums in valuable foreign currency when others willing to take their chances alongside Zimbabweans were being turned away.

The more skilled people Zimbabwe could lay its hands on to assist with its expansion and development programmes, the better, she felt.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe president Mr Abner Botsh said it was necessary for the Government to expedite applications from the private sector for the recruitment of foreign skilled workers.

"I do not believe that firms go to all the trouble of trying to recruit expatriates unless their services are definitely required, and therefore when such applications are put to the Government for approval, it is necessary for these cases to be considered expeditiously."

He was aware of delays that had resulted in a loss of potential skill to Zimbabwe, he said, and believed there was little use in trying to hide the country's need for expatriates or to obstruct their entry. The most important

need now was the creation of the climate necessary to retain skilled Zimbabweans in the country. This would eventually eliminate the long-term requirement for expatriate recruitment, said Mr Botsch.

In his dealings with the business community, the local manager of the PE Consulting Group, Mr Don Pike, said it was recognised that even more skills were going to be lost if the Government did not allow expatriate recruitment outside its own needs.

The Government was refusing work permits to would-be immigrants with skills at all levels and the time would come, he believed, when it would be imperative to employ expatriates.

The country could however avoid paying expatriate premiums by issuing, "for example, five-year work permits" to skilled foreigners to see us over the immediate skills shortage, said Mr Pike.

"I do not see the need to run down our foreign exchange reserves by paying salaries or parts of them outside the country."

Mr Pike said he approved of the Government's plan to upgrade semi-skilled workers to bridge the gap between artisans and unskilled workers.

Opening the IPM convention on human resources in Harare last month, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, told employers they should look to "under-employed, underpaid or even unemployed" Zimbabweans to fill their requirements before approaching the manpower committee on foreign recruitment for skilled expatriates.

Personnel managers should re-evaluate, upgrade and retrain workers who were previously discriminated against, the minister said.

I WON'T MEET BOTHA, SAYS PM

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, yesterday urged the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to talk to black leaders in South Africa before concerning himself with discussions with the leaders of other black countries.

In an hour-long interview in Harare with the editors of six top South African newspapers, Cde Mugabe said there was no possibility at this stage of his meeting Mr Botha.

A meeting would only provide South Africa with propaganda, he said.

But talks of a positive nature with people such as Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo would help to solve the real problems confronting the Republic.

Cde Mugabe agreed it would be a very tough issue to resolve and that it would take time to find a solution.

But it should be one based on non-racialism, on

the recognition of the fact that the people of South Africa were one and that majority rule should be the order of the day.

The minority could never hope to rule for ever. He wondered whether South Africa would learn the lesson of history from events in Zimbabwe.

He hoped that South Africa would be able to short-circuit the course that Zimbabwe had been forced to follow and thus save bloodshed.

Appealing for Pretoria to stop its campaign of destabilising neighbouring countries, Cde Mugabe said "We have not sponsored subversive activities against South Africa, none whatsoever."

"We hope that the posture we have shown will be reciprocated."

The interview was with the editors of the Star, the Argus, the Daily News, the Pretoria News, the Sunday Tribune and Beeld. — Herand Correspondent

CSO: 4700/1820

ROMANIA ENVOY URGES CLOSER ECONOMIC LINKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 p 13

[Text]

TRADE relations between Zimbabwe and Romania should be improved to boost the two countries' economies, a high ranking official of the Romanian Embassy said yesterday.

In an interview in Harare, Dr Gheorghe Dragos, Deputy Chief of Mission, said the two countries, whose economies were of a complimentary nature, should find ways and means to better their trade relations.

"It would be for the good of all our people. There is good scope for us to improve our trade exchanges," he said.

He praised the Government's efforts to raise the standard of living for all the people and put the country on a proper economic, social and political footing.

What the Government has done in reconstructing the country since independence was a magnificent achievement. "I commend your Government for having achieved so much in such a short period of time.

"I don't think that there are many countries in the world which could have done so much under very delicate circumstances."

The reforms that were being carried out in various fields of life indicated a good and prosperous future for the country.

"The Government's objectives in national reconstruction, rehabilitation, the unification of armies, resettlement, education, women's emancipation and health services are tremendous indeed," he said.

He also praised the Government's socialist stand as the only realistic way to develop the country and the people. "It is the only way of emancipating the masses.

"This stand, being spearheaded by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, who is regarded as one of the most brilliant leaders in Africa, will prevent Zimbabweans from being exploited by developed countries."

Romania gave material support to ZANU (PF) during the war and was one of the first countries to open an embassy in Zimbabwe after independence.

"The youth must be educated and politicised for socialism to succeed. If a party wants to be strong, it has to concentrate on organising the youth," Cde Dragos said.

STATE NEWS SERVICE 'TOO SLOW,' SAYS SADZA

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

LONDON.
ZIMBABWE'S Government information service should provide speedier and fuller coverage of incidents and issues of international interest.

This was said here by Dr Davidson Sadza, chairman of the Mass Media Trust and of Zimbabwe Newspapers.

Commenting on his recent United States government - sponsored visit to America, he observed: "I found what I can only describe as a thirst for information on Zimbabwe. But that thirst was not being slaked. The problem is that we do not move fast enough for them, especially in handling sensational stories."

Harare would issue a brief statement giving the bare facts but would be slow in following up. "We

need to be much more on our toes. For the Americans it is not good enough to wait for a background piece. They won't wait. They want an immediate service.

"The result is that their papers by and large print only the sensational aspects of a story from Zimbabwe. If we were quicker with a follow-up giving the wider implications we would get a far more balanced and comprehensive coverage in the American and other overseas papers."

Dr Sadza said that the US International Communications Agency exchange programme enabled him to meet leading newspaper publishers, editors and heads of news agencies.

"It enabled me to acquaint myself with the mass media in the United

States and also gave me the opportunity of talking about our mass media in Zimbabwe. It was a very rewarding and instructive exercise."

While in London, Dr Sadza called on the Acting High Commissioner, Cde S. M. Kajese, had talks at the African Educational Trust, and met senior executives at Reuters, Associated Press and Thomson Regional Newspapers.

Yesterday he attended a planning meeting at the Thomson Foundation for a sub-editors' workshop in Harare later in the year.

The Commonwealth Press Union was also represented at the meeting.

The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, is expected in London today for what is believed to be a private visit.

CSO: 4700/1820

POPULATION GROWTH RATE SOARING

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE will have the highest population growth figures in the world between now and the year 2000, the latest World Development Report predicts.

Published by the World Bank, the report says this country's average annual growth of population between 1980-1970 was 3.9 percent. This fell to 3.3 percent from 1970-1980 but is projected to be 4.3 percent between 1980-2000.

This means the population of about 7.5 million will have doubled before the end of the century and should reach 17 million by the year 2000.

The only other country to exceed the 4 percent growth rate figure is Kenya at 4.1 percent. Neighbouring Southern African countries have predicted growth rates of between 2.9 and 3.4 percent.

The report describes Zimbabwe as a middle income oil importing economy with GNP as the means of classification.

Zimbabwe had a GNP of US\$630 per person in 1980, which compares with US\$420 in Kenya, US\$230 in Malawi and US\$560 in Zambia.

Life expectancy has risen from 49 years in 1960 to 55 years in 1980, with the child death rate per 1 000 children aged 1-4 dropping by half to 12.

On a more global basis, middle-income developing countries can expect to achieve a per capita GDP growth rate of at least two percent in the 1980s with a high in sub-Saharan Africa of about three percent.

This is faster than that of North America and Western Europe, but means that for the average person in a middle income country, his income would increase by only about 25 percent in 10 years.

"Compared with past performance and present potential, needs and expectations, such a rate is clearly inadequate," says the report.

If growth is slower than projected by the World Bank, then un-

employment problems would mount, causing hardship and social and political tensions.

It adds that those countries which are major exporters of manufactured goods will grow the most rapidly because they have the ability to respond to the changing structure of world markets.

Several countries with low, but rapidly increasing, manufacturing production and exports, are likely to grow faster than those which rely heavily on primary commodity exports.

"For the latter, depressed terms of trade and slow growth of export volume would limit imports and their ability to borrow."

Turning to agriculture, the report says that for many years the contribu-

tion of this sector to growth and the capacity of traditional farmers to change were controversial and little understood issues.

"That is no longer so. Economic growth has gone hand in hand with agricultural progress."

All farmers respond to economic incentives and far from being "tradition bound peasants", farmers have shown that they share a rationality that outweighs differences in their social and ecological conditions.

Farmers can contribute to agricultural investment as even those on a few acres save a substantial part of any extra income and invest it on their farms.

"Small farmers can be highly productive, typically producing more from each acre than large

farms. Programmes favouring smallholders can offer good economic returns as well as increase employment and reduce rural poverty."

But the lack of technological improvements suitable for African conditions is a main reason for Africa's poor performance so far.

Major investments in irrigation, transport and marketing networks are also needed, which require external assistance.

The constraints on agricultural growth do not lie in the behaviour of farmers—who are willing to work—but are to be found in the environment in which the farmers operate.

"The future depends on a number of factors—particularly the policy framework, advances in research, and the international environment."

The Baby Boom

ZIMBABWE'S population, the fastest growing in the world, will rise by an average 4.3 percent each year to stand at 17 million by 2000, according to the latest World Development Report. This means that by 1990 the number of children born in Zimbabwe each day will exceed the number of people dying by an average of 1 200 (or 50 people an hour).

Can Zimbabweans afford to breed so fast?

Already we are building schools at the rate of more than 200 a year; already we are planning to put up more than 500 000 low-cost houses over the next 10 years; already we are finding it difficult to provide, equip and staff the hundreds of hospitals and clinics our people need.

And even before assuming that 17 million Zimbabweans will be able to enjoy their basic rights to education, housing and health care, will the farms and the factories be producing enough of the bare necessities of life by the year 2000?

In the 1950s Chairman Mao believed a socialist society could manage a population of any size and sacked his top population expert when he dared suggest otherwise. Today China has a population of over a billion and the planners in Peking

have offered couples a range of incentives — including bigger pensions and good schooling for their only child — in an effort to achieve zero population growth by 2000.

Zimbabwe's population is expected to stop growing when it hits 64 million in the year 2100. That estimate is based on a present population of 7.5 million. What if the national census puts our population at 10.5 million instead?

We owe Zimbabwe's future generations a living. Let's leave them a land that's worth living in.

CSO: 4700/1820

MUGABE VIEWS CENSUS AS KEY TO GOOD PLANNING

Opens Computer Center

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government needs the national census because it cannot plan successful development programmes without knowing the geographical distribution of the people, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the Scientific Computer Centre in Harare, he said the three-year national transitional plan would meet its goals only if the Government knew how many people it was planning for.

"At the same time, it is true to say that — other factors conceded — the success of the national census depends on the efficiency of our tools for collecting and analysing our population data. It is in this regard that I firmly believe that the Scientific Computer Centre will play such a vital role," he Prime Minister said.

The decision to set up the computer centre and the realisation of that decision could not have been more timely. It had been established at a time when two major Government programmes were about to be launched — the transitional plan and the census.

"Our success in the transitional national development plan will depend in a large measure upon our full command over the relevant information," he said.

Lack of information and inaccurate processing of data could only lead to ineffective and irrelevant development strategies which would inevitably miss national development goals.

One such attempt to gain full command over the relevant data was the census which started yesterday. Cde Mugabe said that he had already been counted.

The Government had endorsed the concept of centralised computing as the most rational approach to meeting the urgent requirements of the country's independence.

But there was a need to develop data-processing facilities objectively and carefully.

By centralising data-processing facilities at the onset of the transitional plan and the census within the first two years of independence, the country was providing itself with the opportunity to take a scientific look at its requirements and resources in order to proceed with its development plans.

This, the Prime Minister said, would be done without the risk of duplicating efforts or wasting resources. Centralised computing did not close the doors to such developments within individual ministries and departments when it was seen to be necessary.

Data processing being the fastest growth industry, must first be assessed in the context of the country's experience, and then requirements must be matched to skill resources.

Cde Mugabe pointed out that skilled resources were very scarce in the computer field, and to ignore this could lead to a situation where the country would be saddled with several white elephants for computers dotted around city and country.

The centralised approach to computerisation was seen as a springboard to developing the country's own data-processing skills and other capabilities — still limited or nascent — particularly when manpower and financial resources were taken into account.

Threat to 10 Census Workers

BULAWAYO.

SECURITY forces were yesterday deployed in two areas of Kezi following reports that 10 enumerators had been threatened by dissidents, a spokesman for the district administration said.

The official said the 10 enumerators had been replaced and the "situation is now under control".

He said elsewhere in the district the population census had started without a hitch.

The two affected areas are Donkwe Donkwe, in Tshatshane communal land about 15 km from Kezi, and the area around Son-

tala school about 20 km to the west of Donkwe Donkwe school.

"Everything in the district is going according to the plan, except the two areas where we have had problems with dissidents," he said.

"Ten enumerators have withdrawn because dissidents threatened to kill them if they were seen counting the people."

Elsewhere in Matabeleland and the Midlands the counting was reported to have got off to a good start, with enumerators in some areas of Gwanda reported to be doing more work than was thought possible.

A Smooth Kick-off for the Big Count

THE census kicked off on schedule yesterday with a very encouraging response throughout the country, the chief organiser, Cde Joseph Mapondera, said.

In an interview, Cde Mapondera said: "We have received reports from all over the country, and enumeration has started on a good footing. There have been no problems whatsoever and there has been maximum co-operation from the public."

Because of the positive response from the public, he said, the daily enumeration period had been extended.

"Enumeration will now start at 6.30 am and end at 9 pm instead of 7 pm," he said.

Cde Mapondera said that the census directorate had expected each enumerator to cover at least 15 households a day but by noon yesterday one enumerator in Glen Norah had covered more than 20.

In Harare the big count kicked off at State House

when Cde Mapondera counted President Banana and his family before proceeding to Zimbabwe House, where he counted the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

In Bulawayo the counting started at the house of Cde Joshua Nkomo, the ZAPU leader.

'CONFIDENT'

Cde Mapondera said the public was very enthusiastic. "The census now has all the support it needs and I am confident that it will be a success."

On the question of bogus enumerators taking advantage of the count, for criminal purposes, Cde Mapondera said all census personnel had identity cards and carried distinctive yellow plastic bags and population badges on their arms.

"Police throughout the country are on stepped-up patrols to ensure that

bogus counters are immediately apprehended."

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports the census superintendent there, Mr O. Mashengele, as saying the exercise started with 77 more enumerators than expected. There had been enough transport for the exercise and everything was going on smoothly.

The district administrator of Hwange, Cde Morgan Chawawa, said: "The census is going on beautifully. We have had 10 enumerators more than we need and transport has been evenly deployed throughout the district."

Kezi's district administrator, Cde Nephat Ndlovu, said all other programmes in his district had been stopped, including drought relief operations, to make the census a success.

Cde Mapondera said: "All the census machinery is in gear. The success of this exercise will reflect the unity of Zimbabweans when it comes to national issues."

Hundreds Volunteer

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 300 people yesterday responded to the appeal by the under-secretary for development (Matabeleland North), Cde Jacob Mudenda, for more enumerators to register following the withdrawal of more than 200 others.

Cde Mudenda said the response was tremendous.

In Bulawayo 180 people were registered between 9 am and closing time. Most of them were registering for the first time and would need to be trained before they were despatched for the census exercise on Monday, he said.

More than 100 turned up for registration at Inyathi while 80 in Hwange offered to help in the Binga area.

The enumeration exercise in the Inyathi, Nkayi and Binga districts will start on Monday as scheduled, the census manager (administration and co-ordination), Cde Joseph Mapondera said in Harare yesterday.

More than 200 enumerators had registered in these areas by noon yesterday and "training had started immediately".

"Most of those who turned up to register are people living in Bulawayo but come from these areas. A few are local folk and some are those who had resigned and have now re-registered."

He said all census offices in the country would be open at weekends from 8 am to 4.30 pm throughout the enumeration period.

"We are again appealing to all ministries to lend us their cars for this very important exercise. Some have given us the exact number of cars we asked for and some have given us far less."

Some ministries had not even replied and Cde Mapondera hoped they would do so before Monday, when the big count starts.

Some of the enumerators who registered for the second time after they had withdrawn said they were misled by other people that it would be dangerous to move about in the communal areas in Matabeleland. They said were made to believe that they would be targets of dissidents.

Cde Norman Danda, a teacher in Plumtree who re-registered yesterday said he had realised that his withdrawal would make the census exercise more difficult.

Miss Joyce Ndlovu, also a teacher, said she had been told by friends that her life would be in danger if she became a census enumerator. "But I now realise that I believed them foolishly and almost ruined a good Government programme," she said.

Some Errors Expected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

CENSUS chief Cde Joseph Mapondera has asked flat dwellers to leave their completed census forms with the caretakers.

Speaking in Harare on the eve of the big count, he said other flat dwellers could leave the forms stuck outside their doors to ensure that everyone could be counted.

"All around the country, the census enumeration exercise is now in top gear, ready to take off. We are awaiting for the whole nation to respond tomorrow," Cde Mapondera said.

All the last-minute hitches had been cleared and today the census machinery would move into action simultaneously throughout the country. The census would end on August 27, as originally planned.

In Harare the President's family will be among the first people to be counted when the enumerators call at State House this morning.

Cde Mapondera appealed to householders to keep their dogs on a leash between 6.30 am and 7.30 pm from today until the end of the census.

"But if anyone calls at your house after 7.30 pm saying he is a census enumerator, do not open your door for him," he added.

The big count would be a major test of national unity and unity in development because the Government had now set itself an economic task, which made it necessary to keep ahead of social needs.

He reminded census team leaders that no payment would be made for slipshod work. But he also appealed to people not counted to report at their nearest district offices, or, for those in Harare, to the census headquarters.

He was also confident that

enumerators recruited at the last minute and who received their training on Saturday would be able to cope with the exercise. Most of the other enumerators had been trained for two days to equip them for the enumeration exercise.

He refused to believe that there would be errors because some of the enumerators had received only one day's training.

"Those trained at the weekend should be able to execute their duties because they were chosen for their qualifications. The questionnaires are not difficult to complete for literate people and this is why we chose teachers."

Information would eventually be published according to school age population, age and sex distribution and general population distribution. "This way, the Government will be able to know how many schools are needed in which areas."

A social and demographic service unit would be set up to monitor development programmes, measure the extent of progress and report to the Government.

"This demographic unit will enhance accountability of the Government's programmes."

• The man in charge of Zimbabwe's big population count in Matabeleland said yesterday he intended keeping his enumerators on their toes during the 10-day exercise, our Bulawayo correspondent reports.

Cde Jacob Mudenda, under-secretary for Local Government, Housing and Town Planning in the province, says he will be using an aircraft to make spot checks on his people in the field.

As well as dropping in on the enumerators, Mr Mudenda will also be in constant radio contact with his teams.

We Support the Census, Says ZAPU

ZAPU's central committee fully supports the national census, it said after a day-long meeting in the Harare suburb of Highfield yesterday.

The party's secretary-general, Senator Joseph Msika, who read the statement, said: "We discussed the census and resolved to make this national exercise a success." The party's central committee, said the statement, appeals to its members and the population of Zimbabwe as a whole to register.

But because of the security situation and curfew regulations in certain areas, the central committee believed that these areas might not record "a true account."

The meeting was attended by 105 members of the party's central committee including the party's president, Cde Joshua Nkomo; vice-president, Cde Josiah Chinamano; national chairman, Cde Samuel Munodawafa; the former Minister of Works (Construction), Cde Clement Muchachi; Minister of State (Deputy Prime Minister) in the Prime Minister's Office Cde John Nkomo; and the Minister of Water Resources and Development, Cde Cephas Msipa, as well as Senator Msika.

The meeting, which Cde Nkomo described as an extraordinary meeting of the party's central committee, discussed the relations between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU and came out in full support of a further meeting between the two political parties.

"In this respect the central committee fully supported the absolute need for a meeting between ZAPU and ZANU (PF) to examine the problems facing the country and to work out a solution," the statement said.

The extraordinary session had been called to discuss national issues because the country was going through a period of threats to its stability and unity, read the statement.

"The central committee examined many problems including that of lawlessness affecting the country. In their examination of these issues the central committee unanimously endorsed the President's initiative to discuss these issues with the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe."

The committee endorsed Cde Nkomo's briefing that the problems facing the country are national and that it is firstly the responsibility of the Government to provide solutions.

The central committee said however, that it was concerned at what it described as "beatings and harassment of the people by members of the Zimbabwe National Army" and called on the Government to bring this to a speedy end.

Asked whether they had discussed the fate of the six hostages abducted in Matabeleland about three weeks ago Cde Nkomo said they had discussed many things, but added "it was a problem which faced the country."

'No Pull-out of Enumerators'

Bulawayo--The chairman of Nkayi District Council, Cde W. Mabhena, yesterday denied reports that there had been withdrawals of census enumerators in his district.

Though no specific figures were attributed to each district, Nkayi was one of the three districts in which 200 enumerators were reported to have resigned. The other districts were Inyathi and Binga.

Cde Mabhena said yesterday that of the 300 people who had been recruited for the census only 13 had failed to turn up.

"We did not have anybody withdrawing," Cde Mabhena said. "Even the 13 who failed to turn up did not withdraw, they just changed their minds."

Cde Mabhena appealed to senior officers not to make their work even more difficult by leaking to the Press statements that had adverse effects on the census exercise.

"This leads to defeating the aims of the Government or this particular ministry," he said.

Petrol Shortage

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 92 p 1

[Text]

THE census directorate has appealed to all city and district councils to close beerhalls by 7 pm at the latest.

The census chief, Cde Joseph Mapondera, said the opening of beerhalls up to 10 pm was hampering the counting of people, especially in the high-density suburbs.

Cde Mapondera said enumeration was going on smoothly throughout the country except for Karoi, where there was a shortage of petrol.

"Enumerators have been sent to their areas but there is not enough petrol to get them back. We are trying to get petrol from private garages but the problem is

they cannot sell us the petrol in bulk."

The census organisers also appealed to all people who find census questionnaires at their homes to fill them in and leave them stuck on their doors. If there are any mistakes on the form, the enumerator will leave a call-back slip stating the time. If the person cannot be at home at the stated time, he should leave a note at his door informing the enumerator when he will be at home, even if it is after 9 pm."

Cde Mapondera said whenever enumerators left questionnaires at any household, they would go back to collect the forms the following morning.

Mapondera Prediction

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

CENSUS chief Cde Joseph Mapondera has predicted that Zimbabwe's 1982 census could reveal a population of up to 10,5 million people.

Cde Mapondera said in an interview this week that the population size, according to the 1969 census, had been 5 099 344 — with blacks constituting 95 percent. Whites made up 4,4 percent of the total.

"Zimbabwe's rate of growth of blacks has been influenced mainly by birth, while that of the whites has been influenced by migration.

"In 1969, the estimated birth rate was found to be 50 for every 1 000 and the rough death rate to be 18 in 1 000. This suggests one of the most rapid rates of population growth in Africa and the 1982 census is expected to show a total population of between 7,5 million and 10,5 million people."

The census, he said, could only be meaningful if it was compared with that of 1969, because it was not only the size of the population which was important in overall planning, but also the rate at which the population was increasing.

"A rapid population growth rate which treads closely on the heels of agricultural and industrial improvement and outstrips their output as fast as they are produced has been found to be negative to general economic development programmes.

"The higher the rate of population growth, the higher must be the rate of growth of national production to outrun the population's needs," Cde Mapondera said.

The 1969 census had disclosed an inter-provincial migration rate of more than 50 percent and indications of rapid rural-urban movement, which had resulted in the cities requiring to provide more housing units, health and social services, schools, roads, water and sewerage facilities.

The 1969 count also showed that 40 percent of black wage earners were in the agricultural industry and that one wage earner supported about five other relatives, while

his white counterpart had on average a single relative to support.

This situation, Cde Mapondera said, had resulted in a high economic dependency ratio among the blacks.

About 60 blacks were training as apprentices in 1969 compared to 2 122 whites.

This pattern had also manifested itself in the educational sector, where 97,71 percent of the black population had spent less than seven years at school, while about 100 percent of the white population had a minimum of eight years.

"Nearly 50 percent of black children dropped out of school at primary school level and nearly 80 percent of the black population was illiterate or semi-illiterate."

He said the 1982 census results could provide challenges for the Government's policies of free primary education.

CSO: 4700/1819

BRIEFS

SCHOOLCHILDREN OFF TO BULGARIA--Ten Zimbabwean primary school pupils left Harare last night to attend the International Children's Assembly--the "Banner of Peace"--in Bulgaria. Hundreds of children from many countries will take part in the assembly organised by the Bulgarian government. They will display handicrafts, paintings and perform cultural dances and plays. Bidding farewell yesterday were (from left) front row: Oscar Gweshe (Dzivaresekwa), Donard Chenje (Gillingham), Petros Mudzengere (Yamuranai), Aaron Machingura (Nharira). Middle row: Fatima Whiskey (Rugare) next to the Deputy Minister of Education (Primary), Senator Tsitsi Munyati. Back row: Gibson Chinyangara (Mutiunokora), Ester Bwanya (Chitsere), Emma Ndaruza (Zengeza), Miriam Tafira (Kudzanai), Albert Machando (Tamura) and the teacher accompanying the group, Cde Emma Gweshe (Gillingham). The group returns on August 28. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 3]

ZANU (PF) RALLIES--Two ZANU (PF) rallies in support of the census will be held tomorrow. Cabinet ministers will address meetings in Hippo Valley and Mashanjere to persuade people to support the exercise. The Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic and the party's Victoria provincial chairman, Cde Nelson Mawema said those attending would be told that new party cards which were now available would be used as admission tickets to all future rallies.--ZIS [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 1]

POWER PROBE--West Germany is to finance an Institute of Energy Development to research Zimbabwe's long-term energy requirements. This follows discussion this week by visiting West German parliamentarians Dr Manfred Vohrer and Professor Karl-Heinz Hernues with Government officials on future cooperation between the two countries. As part of the project expected to start next year, West Germany would finance feasibility studies on the electrification of rural growth points and on the use of urban garbage for energy. At a Press conference in Harare yesterday the parliamentarians who came to see how West German aid--totalling about \$83 million since independence--had been used, said they were impressed with what they had seen. Projects for which money had already been set aside this year include \$1,6 million towards the establishment of the National Vocational Training and Development Centre and \$1,9 million to set up a department of mining engineering at the University of Zimbabwe. Dr Vohrer said West Germany would not encourage the recruitment of expatriates from that country as it was expensive and would rather see a policy where trained people within the country were encouraged to stay.

He said the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cde Didymus Mutasa would visit West Germany next month. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 3]

NEW ROADS FOR MATABELELAND--Bulawayo--The Government has embarked on a \$5 million project for the construction of roads and bridges in Matabeleland South, the acting deputy provincial roads engineer for the province, Mr Keith Spackman, said in Bulawayo at the weekend. The Government was embarking on extensive road construction and repair projects aimed at converting the existing ones into all-weather roads and building new gravel roads. Work has already started on a number of roads in Kezi and Gwanda. Plans were also afoot to improve a number of roads in Plumtree's Brunapeg area going south to link up with the Beitbridge Road, Mr Spackman said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Aug 82 p 1]

CAMOUFLAGE KITS RECALLED--Bulawayo--A police spokesman in Bulawayo yesterday called on members of the Police Reserve to hand in all items of their camouflage kits as soon as possible. "Those residing in and around Bulawayo are asked to hand in their kits to the Drill Hall, Bulawayo and those living outside Bulawayo are asked to hand in their kits to the nearest police station in the area," the spokesman said. He said that there was no need any more for members of the Police Reserve to have the kits. They were issued to members of the reserve during the war. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 6]

MUTARE FLIGHT CANCELLED--The flight in Mutare's long-awaited air link with Zimbabwe's major centres failed to arrive yesterday, leaving the mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi and other dignitaries waiting at the airport for two hours. Mr Frazer Etran of Matabele Air which is operating the service, said the flight was cancelled at the last minute when three passengers withdrew. "We weren't going to make the trip with an empty plane. It would have been just to uneconomical," he said. "If we have passengers next Tuesday we'll make the trip." A spokesman for Executive Air in Harare which is operating the flight between Mutare and the capital said yesterday that today's flight would leave as scheduled. "We have only three passengers tomorrow. One is flying to Mutare and two others will be going there and back. We are going to lose about \$700 but we'll be there," he said. Mutare's Town Clerk, Mr Ian Cormack, said it was unfortunate that yesterday's flight was cancelled. "It's a pity that the flight didn't come but it happens. I know that major airlines cancel flights if there are no passengers, to it's reasonable enough." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 6]

PAPER CRISIS PLAN--The paper shortage in Zimbabwe is likely to continue until an \$8 million second plant is built at the Mutare Board and Paper Mills (Pvt) Ltd in two years. The general manager, Mr Robert Annam said yesterday that although the existing plant was working at full capacity around the clock it could not cope with the present demand and had had to stop exports to neighbouring countries. The company had embarked on the new project together with the Government. When operational in 1984 it would meet Zimbabwe's demands with a surplus for export. Mr Annam attributed the

greater demand for paper to the increased quotas for educational requirements. He said the factory had to close down for two weeks recently due to an electrical fault which had made it fall back on orders. Hunyani Pulp and Paper Industries Ltd will soon manufacture white paper to help alleviate the shortage, the mill manager, Mr Steven Coleman said. The new line would also help utilise the machinery normally used for the cardboard cartons, wrapping paper and bag paper manufactured by the company. Mr Coleman said the demand for these products was so low that the company had had to shut down its machinery for a month recently. The company, which is now waiting for currency allocations to import white pulp was eager to start manufacturing white paper as this would greatly improve its position. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 11]

EXPATRIATES TOLERATED--Bulawayo--Expatriates are a "necessary evil" which Zimbabwe intends to phase out, the permanent secretary for public service has said. Cde Naison Mawande told The Record monthly in an interview: "When expatriates have moved into other black African countries they have tended to stay on there for up to 15 years. We don't intend this to happen here. "Each expatriate will have a Zimbabwean working alongside him or her so that within two or three years the expatriate's services can be dispensed with. "They are a necessary evil, I am afraid, and one which we aim to phase out." There was still work to be done in the technical areas of certain ministries. Of the recruitment of expatriates, Cde Mawande said it was essentially a short-term strategy "to solve our manpower shortage problem." "The long-term strategy is, of course, training within Zimbabwe--and without." The apex of the training structure would be the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management which is financed by the Nigerian government. "In tandem with the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development we will identify shortage areas within the public service and where possible, offer scholarships for Zimbabweans to study outside, if necessary," Cde Mawande said. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Aug 82 p 3]

COMMONWEALTH AID--The new Hwange thermal power station will be partly financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation as soon as agreement is reached with the Government, it was announced yesterday. The CDC regional controller for Central Africa, Mr James Tuckett said in Harare that talks were going on over an estimated \$13m loan to help develop the country's power supply. "Negotiations are now well advanced for that loan to the Electricity Supply Commission towards the cost of additional generating capacity," he said. The CDC, which opened an office in Harare yesterday, would work with the Government and parastatal organisations to assess the investment needs of agriculture and industry. It made equity and loan investments in both private and public projects to help developing countries become self-sufficient, Mr Tuckett said. "Joint ventures with government organisations have become such a feature of CDC's operations in Africa that they are likely to feature strongly in Zimbabwe. "The projects in which we take part must offer good prospects of commercial viability when fully developed and should be self-sustaining without permanent support or subvention from public funds," he said at a brief Press conference. The CDC was working with the Agricultural

and Rural Development Authority and other organisations to identify the problems affecting the development of agriculture in Zimbabwe, he said. Our London correspondent reports that the CDC has commitments to 48 developing countries totalling £600m, of which £12m is accounted for by three long-standing investments in Zimbabwe, mainly by a loan to the Central African Power Corporation. Overall, the CDC has committed £103m to projects in Central Africa. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 p 3]

BIG PASSPORT DELAY--There is still a delay of between three to four months for new Zimbabwe passports, the Registrar-General, Cde James Chigwedere said yesterday. "The applications never seem to end and I don't know quite when we will get on top of this situation," he said. "It seems many more people are travelling than ever before." However, people with old passports or those who had to travel urgently would be issued with emergency travel documents after they lodged completed passport application forms at passport offices. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Aug 82 p 11]

CENSUS-TAKERS OPT OUT--Bulawayo, August 11--Two hundred census-takers in areas of Western Zimbabwe hard-hit by renegade guerrilla violence have bowed out of next week's population count, the country's first in 13 years. The Bulawayo Chronicle newspaper reported today that enumerators in the districts of Inyathi, Nkayi and Binga had withdrawn without warning from the census scheduled to last 10 days from next Monday. Authorities were appealing for last-minute replacements, the paper said. The "dissident" ex-guerrillas--former insurgents from Joshua Nkomo's wartime forces who have been mustered out of the national army deserted--have killed some 40 people mainly in the west in six months of upheaval since Mr Nkomo, leader of the minority ZAPU party, was sacked from the cabinet in February. Targets have included white farmers, bus drivers, rural black shopkeepers, policemen, soldiers and government officials such as extension agents moving in the countryside. A number of government programmes--including building, resettlement and education--have been set back as a result. The census effort, billed by the Robert Mugabe government as essential for the planning of development projects, has enlisted hundreds of teachers, local government employees and others as house-to-house head counters. Teachers are free at present because of national school holidays. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 13 Aug 82 p 25]

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